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☞ The enhanced rates of paper and ink, with 25 per cent advance on wages, obliges us to increase our terms of subscription.


THE GAMBIAN AMPHIBIAN.—A correspondent of the New York Post, who has no doubt the animal recently exhibited by Mr. Barnum at the Museum is a great natural curiosity—is in no way related to the woolly horse, or the mummy mermaid, or Joyce Heth, the nurse of Gen. Washington, but says to call it a fish is to make something of a mistake, and to pronounce it unique is to betray some ignorance of natural science. The specimen recently exhibited by him is of a very numerous and well known genus of *reptilia*, and has been the subject of much speculation among the later naturalists, such as Cuvier, Professor Owen, Dr. Melville, and our own learned countryman, Le Conte. The true name of the animal at the Museum is believed to be *Lepidosiren annectens* (*Lepidos*, a scale, and *siren*, because it is believed to issue sounds). The latest opinion is that it is a true amphibian.

One species—we have several in the South-ern States, and it is common in South America—is about a foot long, inhabits the upper part of the river Gambia, and in its respiratory apparatus bears the closest resemblance to the *Perenibranchiate Batrachia*, but in other respects, viz: in its internal structure, is like certain species of fishes. The African species is said to pass nine months out of the twelve in a torpid state; burying itself in the mud in the dry season, and reviving when the rivers are swollen with rains. It has the curious power, therefore, given it of breathing the air through its lungs, or receiving it through the medium of water, with its gills, which is not the case with any other known species of vertebrated animals. It lives on worms, small molusca, larvae, and other minute animal matter. We may wonder, perhaps, why such animals were created, but since they do exist, there is discovered in their structure the evidence of a most remarkable and superhuman adaptation of their economy to their curious condition of life.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING AFFAIR.—The Danville Tribune says Mr. William Montgomery, who resides in Boyle county, near Mitchellsburg, was shot on the morning of the 23d ultimo, near his residence, on the way to his daily work, by some concealed person. The wound was very severe, and it will perhaps prove mortal. He lay in the woods where he was shot three days before he was discovered. He charged his brother-in-law, Obediah Sheron, with the shooting, and on Thursday last last the accused was tried before Esquires Brewer and Barclay, and admitted to bail in the sum of $500 to appear at the August term of the Circuit Court. We understand that the evidence elicited in the trial will enable the counsel for the defence to prove an *alibi* without the least difficulty. Taken altogether the affair is involved in very great mystery.

A PRIMA DONNA'S EARNINGS.—An English paper states that in an action brought against Mr. B. Ullman, director of the concerts of Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, Mr. Ullman was called upon to specify the sums he had received from the 7th of January to the 7th of April. It was stated that the proceeds of the concerts during the brief period of three months amounted to 226,395f. To this sum three concerts in Brussels contributed about 10,000f; Belgium, 24,000f; nine concerts in Amsterdam, 45,000f; one concert in Cologne, 7,000f; Aix-la-Chapelle, Elberfeld, and other towns of like importance, each about 1,000f. Mdlle. Carlotta Patti received as her share of the aggregate nearly 80,000f. This sum may appear enormous, but it must be remembered that in ninety days Mdlle. Patti sang at least in sixty concerts.

GUERILLAS AT HENDERSON.—A party of twenty-five guerillas entered Henderson, Ky., on Wednesday, and robbed a jewellery store, and other stores in town of a large amount of goods. They also robbed the steamer Gen. Halleck, lying at the wharf, of several hundred dollars worth of property. The steamer Tarascon arrived at Henderson while the guerillas were in town, but as soon as she heard of her presence, she backed out and left for Evansville. These guerillas, it is believed, intended to capture and burn the Tarascon, but by her sudden departure their plans were thwarted. The citizens of Henderson must be a brave set of people to allow such an insignificant force of highwaymen to enter the town, and rob its inhabitants at pleasure.

NEGRO INSURRECTION IN CUBA.—The Havana correspondent of the New York Herald says there was recently a negro insurrection in the neighborhood of Santiago de Cuba. This affair was fully prepared for inauguration on the 24th ult., that day, the festival of St. John the Baptist, being one of great solemnity in Santiago, and a general holiday for the negroes. Fortunately for the interests of humanity, one of the conspirators got frightened and revealed the whole plot, which was found drawn up in writing. A number have been arrested, and will of course be summarily dealt with.

MAIL ROBBERS KILLED.—We learn from the Danville Tribune that three of the band of guerillas in Anderson county, who lately stopped the Frankfort and Danville coach twice and robbed the passengers and mail, were killed by a party of Federal soldiers near Johnsonville, in Anderson county, on Wednesday. One of the number who thus received a just retribution was named Ashe, a son of the late Representative of that county in the Legislature. The names of the others are not known. We presume that the remainder of the gang will be hunted down or driven from the country.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—The Danville Tribune says the farmers in that vicinity are actively engaged in harvesting. The yield will be much larger than was anticipated some time since. The want of hands has been supplied, to some extent, by the introduction of superior machinery. The late rains have had a wonderful effect upon the growing crops of corn, potatoes, &c., and the prospect for an abundant yield is exceedingly flattering.

☞ George A. Sala says: "I have heard of an earl's daughter—to be sure, she was one of seven—who was allowed by her noble papa but forty pounds a year for her toilette, and she was passing rich even at that. Forty pounds! In greenback currency, even, with gold at 186, it would not suffice a New York belle for a single week's dressing at Saratoga Springs."

☞ We gave a few days since the particulars of the shooting of Mr. Littlefield, near Danville, by a picket of Federal soldiers, on the Lebanon road, on the night of the 26th ult. At that time hopes were entertained of his recovery, but the Tribune states that he died from the effects of his wound on the morning of Wednesday last. The deceased was highly esteemed by all those who knew him.

☞ The steamer Arcola, which arrived yesterday morning from below, reports that she was not annoyed by guerillas between New Albany and Henderson. Capt. Cox, of the steamer Duke, which arrived on Tuesday, reports guerillas plenty below Henderson. His boat was hailed by them, but he did not stop. She was not fired upon, as has been reported.

A PICKY DISH OF GOSSIP—ALL ABOUT QUEEN VICTORIA'S FAMILY TROUBLES—THE BREACH BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS.

[From the New York Times's Correspondent.]

LONDON, June 17.

It is not less true now-a-days than when Shakespeare wrote, that "uneasy rests the head that wears a crown." If one fifths of the stories floating about in every social current have the slightest foundation in fact, the domestic life of Victoria I. is not more exempt from crosses than that of any of her liege. It may seem strange to Americans that a woman who as queen, wife, and mother, has been held up as a model to mankind, the current of whose reign of twenty-four years, with the exception of the Canadian troubles during the first decade, has scarcely been flecked by a straw, should now be brought mournfully into notice as one unhappy in her domestic and social relations. Probably, nowhere in the world, not even in this little island, is the name of Victoria held in greater respect than in the United States; and it is certain that there considerable incredulity must exist regarding any reports of the domestic infelicity of the Queen of England. Yet it has been quite evident during the past few months, that something has "come between the wind and her nobility."

Even the Times, with all its carefulness, has not refrained from giving expression to this sentiment in a covert, yet decided, manner; while the newspapers of smaller caliber, especially those of the provincial towns, have not hesitated to publish columns of scandal—for such it may be verified—regarding the difficulties of the royal widow in her domestic affairs. A brief resume of the more salient points in these stories may not prove uninteresting.

The aristocratic, literary, and other high circles have, during the last half year, made this matter a principal topic of conversation at the dinner-table and in the drawing-room. The point upon which the greatest comment has been made by the higher orders is the apparent and growing breach between the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Queen. They do not, as might naturally be supposed, establish the cause of this rupture in the marriage of Albert Edward with Alexandra; but carry the matter to a point more distant in time. They claim that the first symptoms of ill-feeling or dissatisfaction were noticed at the honeymoon of the Prince of Wales became old enough to receive public attention. Having been for twenty years, they say, the planet about which the loyalty of England has revolved in an incessant and brilliant stream, it displeased the Queen to discover that her son threatened to become—had already become, indeed—the centre of a new procession of satellites, and that her hitherto undisturbed glory must be divided. This jealousy—to use the proper word—culminated, it is asserted, with the marriage of the Prince, and has since been of a more bitter and intensified in bitterness by the course of events.

Even the most earnest supporters and warmest friends of her majesty, while asserting their belief in her earnest, heart-felt sorrow, for the loss of her husband, are constrained to admit that this cannot be the sole cause for her remarkable seclusion and apparently studied desire for absence upon nearly all important public occasions. The passage of over two and a-half years should have mitigated, in some degree, the grief of the Queen for the death of the Prince Consort; and hence it is evident that this does not alone influence her present course. The first explanation that presents itself is a very natural one. The youth and unusual beauty of the Princess of Wales have not failed to make a deep impression upon certain leaders of the nobility of Britain's possible natures, and who find in the charms of Alexandra a fount whence romanticinspiration may draw unfailing sustenance, which, with all their deep respect and undoubted loyalty, they are unable to obtain in the now *passe* Queen. Victoria would be human being less than woman if she were not aware that any personal comparisons between herself and the fair Dane must result disadvantageously to herself; and being quite a woman, she can scarcely fail of being impressed by this patent fact.

Moreover, it is alleged that this ill feeling, though studiously concealed from the vulgar public, is not confined exclusively to the Queen, the Prince, and Princess of Wales. Not only the Princess Alice, but the Princesses Helena and Louise have placed themselves champions of their mother's cause; and the ladies of the court have, of course, taken sides in the matter.

The unhappy war in Denmark has intensified this feeling. While one portion of the court is said to be "more German than the Germans themselves," the other has lamented incessantly the misfortunes of the Danes, lended their courage and endurance, and pressed upon Alexandra unmistakable tokens of sympathy for the cause of her father. Thus the Duke of Cambridge has not been confined to Schleswig-Holstein, but has even found the home of England's model Queen. The rigid etiquette of the court has prevented, of course, this state of affairs from becoming generally known; but there are a hundred channels through which the matter has flowed to favored ears.

The recent visit of Garibaldi, it is said, became the cause of a new outbreak between the Queen and the heir apparent. The Prince evinced a marked regard for the famous Italian, much to the vexation of Victoria, who was highly displeased that he should be lended to the familiarity of shaking hands with one who had been so great a disorganizer in Europe as he of Caprera. On the other hand, it is said that the Queen furnished a Roland for this Oliver when she permitted Prince Alfred to visit Berlin, and there receive the decoration of the Black Eagle from the hands of the King of Prussia—hands wet with the blood of her daughter-in-law's people.

Early in the season the Daily News covertly charged that the Prince and Princess of Wales had ended upon their public career under "decided disadvantages." Commenting upon these, the News takes occasion to say, in an article upon the Literary Fund Dinner, at which the Prince of Wales presided:

"We must reckon among these (the 'decided disadvantages') the fact that, just at the beginning of the season, of *the attitude assumed by the Queen* of those ceremonial duties which it was proposed to delegate to the Prince and Princess. Loyal subjects do not discuss the accuracy of the judgment which sovereigns put on the value of the more genial offices of royalty; but it was inevitable that the British public, while acquiescing, should not be discontented. It is difficult to know which to regret most, the solemn assurances that the Queen is sequestered from the people by the pressure of duties which seriously impair her health and strength, or the impression that has been *undesignedly* created that the duties which the Prince and Princess have been appointed to perform *are of a trivial and formal character*. But neither this disadvantage nor its natural consequence, *the diminished complimentary attendance at levees and drawing-rooms*, has abated the zeal with which the Prince and Princess have pursued the path marked out for them. The duties thus discharged, considered in themselves, may be of inferior importance, but the temper in which they are performed becomes almost heroic when the circumstances of the Princess are taken into account. This illustrious lady, who a little more than a year ago came among us as a stranger, is showing herself every inch an English woman. But we should not think of her more highly than we do if we believed that she had wholly forgotten her worthy countrymen and her father's house.

Thus it will be seen that the "scandal," if seen it may be termed, is not confined to private conversation.

Among other stories told in connection with this matter is one to the effect that the Queen has given real consideration to the matter of a change in her social state; in other words, that she has thought of taking unto herself a new consort. Divested of the mists of twaddle with which this subject has been swathed, there is, after all, something not quite improbable in the tale. A long experience in the comforts and happiness of domesticlife (and the Queen, in the married state, it is an undoubted fact, has been supremely blest) could not fail to produce its due and favorable effects upon the mind of Victoria. Troubles began to grow about her; she was threatened of enemies—or, at least, failing friends—in her own household; why should she not take to herself a husband, like whom she could have no councellor or friend? So serious had the Queen's intention become, it is said, that the good offices of Leopold of Belgium—regulator of the domestic affairs of all Europe—were invoked, and he accordingly visited England; whether the result of her own reasonin', or the suggestion of King Leopold he knows best he or may be, but finally became convinced that in case of a new marriage, she would be compelled to give up her state, make an actual abdication, in favor of her young, beautiful, and not extraordinarily well-loved sivel, Alexandra. Moreover Victoria's daughters, it is added, declared that they would never give their consent to the affair; and it needs no philosopher to discover what would be the expression of English opinion should the Queen contract a second alliance. So her majesty finally abandoned the subject altogether.

There end other "scandals" do the aristocratic domes of Great Britain ventilate upon frequent occasions, apparently taking as much delight in such gossip as certain old women are said to do when in a disphoretic state over smoking Souchong or fragrant Twankay. Would it not be well for them to remember that causes apparently more trifling than this, offering upon the minds of a more phlegmatic people, have led to revolutions whereby firmly rooted thrones have been tossed into the fevered air as the lava-stone is upheaved from the crater of Vesuvius?

It would seem that the declining days of Victoria are not to be more exempt from the "plagues of royalty" than have been the reigns of her predecessors. The same feeling which Shakespeare describes as existing between Henry IV. and his "greater son" has been felt throughout all the royal line of England. The last case of this kind, as will be remembered, was exemplified in the squabbles of old George III. and his family. Is there, indeed, some strange fatality about the blood of the Guelphs, some hidden fever which, sooner or later, though coursing in the bluest bine, inevitably breaks forth in insanity of wickedness, or, in a milder form, in sorrow and tribulation.

☞ The Republican journals do not by any means agree respecting Mr. Chase as a minister of finance.

For example, the New York Commercial Advertiser, noticing his resignation, says:

Whatever be the reason assigned by political circles for the resignation of the Secretary of the Treasury, the main result to the loyal evidently is the failure of Mr. Chase's financial schemes.

Some difficulty about an appointment, or any other of the thousand and one contemptible squabbles that politicians have with each other, may have been the immediate cause for this step, but we believe that if Mr. Chase had not brought the finances of the nation to the brink of ruin, no petty reason could have induced him to resign his seat in the Cabinet.

Had our Secretary of the Treasury been successful in the administration of the finances of the country—had he carried us safely through to the end of the war without any financial embarrassments, his name would have been enrolled side by side with those of Turgot and Necker. Nay, he would have stood higher than any financier of historical fame, as the disbursements of our national treasury are upon a scale unparalleled in history. Mr. Chase would have been the last man to have surrendered voluntarily this chance for posthumous fame and present honors.

But he must have felt, what every intelligent banker in Wall street has long since known, that his system of living from hand to mouth; this drifting with the current of events; this constant intermeddling with the financial interests of the country, must lead to ruin; and, finding himself incapable to originate a plan which would save his credit and that of the Government, he preferred to resign the portfolio rather than continue longer in office under such adverse circumstances.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer thus details the events which immediately preceded Mr. Chase's resignation:

The causes that led to it have been brewing for some time. On several occasions, during the last six months, has Mr. Chase been on the point of tendering his resignation, but he has always been held back by his friends. The vile and excesive abuse heaped upon him by the Blair family and their allies have been excessively annoying to him, and the more so because they had, to all intents and purposes, the indorsement of the President. So bitter has the feud become, that Mr. Chase some time since declined to meet Mr. Blair in Cabinet Council, and he has accordingly not attended late Cabinet meetings. When the President commissioned Frank Blair as Major-General, the same day as his denunciations were made in the House, Mr. Chase wrote his resignation, and was only deterred from handing it over by the earnest entreaties of his friends, and promises that Mr. Blair would be republished by the party and by the President. The convention at Baltimore did repudiate them, but the President declined to act.

During the last few days a successor was to be appointed to Mr. Cisco, Sub-Treasurer in New York.

Mr. Chase made several attempts to get leading financiers, in New York, to take the position, but failed. Mr. Field, now Assistant Secretary, and who held the position of assistant to Mr. Cisco for many years, was selected by Mr. Chase for the position, on account of his eminent fitness for the post, and great confidence was reposed in him by the leading moneyed men all over the country.

His name was sent to the President, who declined to appoint him, and informed Mr. Chase that he wished to do something for Governor (now Senator) Morgan, and that he must select one of three men recommended by him. To this Mr. Chase replied that one was over seventy years old, and had not the necessary vigor and ability, and that another was over sixty; but had amassed a fortune by dealing in lottery policies, and his past associations were not those which would fit him for the position. The third was from the interior of the State, and, though an able and efficient political leader, was a novice in the duties of an Assistant Treasurer in an important place like New York, and was considered by Mr. Chase unfit for the position.

He so informed Mr. Lincoln, and stated that unless he could be allowed to select important officers like this from men competent to support him in his work, he must accept his resignation, which was hereby tendered. This was yesterday afternoon. His private secretary, Mr. Shucker, wrote the reply to the President, and in the meantime not a word was mentioned concerning the subject by any one.

This morning Mr. Chase was in consultation with the Senate Finance and the House Ways and Means Committees, upon his projected new loan bill, when the information came in that his successor had been appointed, and that the Senate was going into executive session at once, when the Senate closed doors. Considerable time was spent in each one asking the other what it meant? what next? &c., &c. None were able to throw any light upon the subject.

The Ohio Senators were in profound ignorance of the whole movement, and after some debate, in which Governor Tod's antecedents and financial experience were sharply criticised by leading Senators, it was, on motion of Senator Fessenden, referred to the Finance Committee. This committee at once assembled, and being able to come to no conclusion, waited for the White House to see the President.

They went over an hour there, and learned that Mr. Lincoln was determined to have a new man in Mr. Chase's place; that that man should come from Ohio, and that Tod was the man.

He seemed toward the last peremptory in this, and the committee left him. The Senate had in the meantime postponed the matter until to-morrow. The feeling all through the Senate was adverse to Mr. Tod, and many openly declared they would vote against his confirmation. No one from Ohio was consulted as to the matter.

Governor Dennison and Brough are in town, but were as much surprised as any one upon hearing of the change. In fact, every Ohio man of any note seems to be against Mr. Tod for this position, though there are none but speak highly of him as a man and a patriot.

Mr. Chase spent the afternoon at his room in the Treasury, packing up his private papers and seeing a few friends who called, among whom was Secretary Stanton. To-night he is at his house, and has been visited by a large number of members, Senators, and others. He takes the matter very coolly and never was more serene in his life. About 10 P. M. a despatch was received from Gov. Tod, declining the position, but thanking the President for the intended honor.

[From the Columbus Statesman.]

COX ON ASHLEY.—Mr. Cox has taken a leading part in the discussion in Congress upon the bill to repeal the Ohio Slave Law. His arguments are able and conclusive, and the blows which he bestows upon his opponents in debate are absolutely crushing. Here is a specimen of Cox on Ashley, clipped from The Congressional Globe of June 17, that speaks for itself. Cox had been showing up the Republican party for passing resolutions, and for attempting to array the State Governments against the Federal Government, when Ashley put himself forward and was disposed of as follows:

Mr. Ashley. I want to ask my colleague at what time the party of which I am a member ever passed such resolutions?

Mr. Cox. Such resolutions were adopted in May, 1859, in Ohio, after the rescue case in Cleveland; and the gentleman himself is put down as one of the committee on resolutions on that occasion. I have here the Ohio State Journal of May 25, 1859, in which my colleague figures as one of the leading men in that great secession-abolition movement in Ohio. I will do him the justice to say that for years afterward, when told, for the first time as it seemed, that his name was recorded as one of the members of that convention, the gentleman's memory had at once all the waters of oblivion rolled over it, and he had forgotten all about the interest he took in that meeting.

Mr. Ashley. Will my colleague yield to me for a moment?

Mr. Cox. With great pleasure.

Mr. Ashley. I want to say that the party to which I am attached, never, in State Convention in Ohio, passed such a resolution; that I never was present in any convention when such a resolution was passed; and that I never subscribed to that doctrine.

Mr. Cox. I did not say it was a State convention. But now I say that at a State Convention of the Republican party on the 13th of July, 1855—the first Republican Convention in Ohio—this resolution was passed:

"That the people, who constitute the supreme power in the United States, should guard with jealous care the rights of the several States, as independent governments. No encroachments upon their legislative or judicial prerogatives should be permitted from any quarter."

This was done at the nomination of Mr. Chase for Governor, who, on accepting it, said that "the independence and sovereignty of the State over legislative and judiciary must be asserted and maintained." The gentleman supported the resolution and nominee. The object of the party then was to get up a controversy with the Federal authority and break it down by State action.

But the convention to which I had particular reference was a great gathering at Cleveland; as the report says, "the influx of all the surrounding counties" of "thousand men came in with banners, singing revolutionary roundelays; and this great mob of persons was addressed by Governor Dennison in a letter, and by Governor Chase in person. My colleague (Mr. Spalding) presided and made a speech—the only sensible speech of the grand occasion. I always supposed that my colleague was also there in person.

Mr. Ashley. No, sir.

Mr. Cox. Then my colleague never disavowed it until this moment.

Mr. Ashley. I was never called upon to disavow it.

Mr. Cox. It was published all over Ohio at the time. The gentleman has received the political benefits of his co-operation with that movement of the "sons of liberty" and it is too late now to disavow it after it has been heralded for months and years as one of the great signs of anti slavery advancement. I pass by the frothy declamation of the speakers, inciting revolution, to peace or by my colleague the "declaration" which was adopted with great enthusiasm:

"This assembly of the people of Ohio, holding—

"That, next to our duty to the Supreme Being, is the obligation to preserve our free institutions and our civil liberties;

"That the greatest tyrants have been those whose titles have been least questioned;

"That every violation of the Constitution should be watched with jealousy and resented with spirit;

"That the history of every free people has shown the impossibility of a cordial compliance with laws which neither embody nor execute the public will;

"That the enforcement of such laws, against an unwilling people, is productive only of evils threatening public order, and the stability of governmental institutions."

The enforcement of law against an unwilling people!" Why, the sentiment is the very boldness and badness of secession, the parent of civil strife, the source of all our woes. Holding thus, that meeting proceeded to declare:

"That the several States composing the United States of America are not united on the principles of unlimited submission to their General Government, but that by compact, under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government for certain definite powers, reserving each State to itself the residuary mass of right o their own self government; and that whensoever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void and of no force, and being void, can derive no validity from mere judicial interpretation; that to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party; that this Government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion and not the Constitution the measure of its powers; but that, in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress."

For years in Ohio this doctrine ran its round of ruin, under the sanction of my colleague's (Mr. Ashley's) name, and this is his first open disavowal of it! That meeting gave its interpretation of the "mode and measure of redress" by expressions of resistance, which resulted in a pledge from the Republican Government to use the arms of Ohio against the Federal authority. Ball cartridges were ordered to be manufactured to carry out these designs of bloody revolution.

Whether my colleague helped to draw these resolutions, or by his absence and subsequent acquiescence in them, with his name attached, tacitly favored them, it does not matter. He voted for a man for Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio who afterwards on the bench carried out in his decisions the identical doctrine declared in the Wisconsin resolutions and copied in these Ohio resolutions. I refer to Judge Brinkerhoff.

Mr. Ashley. Does my colleague pretend to say that that decision of Judge Brinkerhoff indorsed these resolutions?

Mr. Cox. Yes, sir; almost word for wo d.

Mr. Ashley. Not at all.

Mr. Cox. We will see about that presently. Thank God we had a majority on the bench who decided that the fugitive slave law was constitutional; but Judge Brinkerhoff decided the other way, and the gentleman voted for him. And I say now that the reason why that convention and the party which sanctioned it did not succeed in their opposition, and that the Senate was going into executive session at once, when the Senate closed doors Considerable time was spent in each one asking the other what it meant? what next? &c., &c. None were able to throw any light upon the subject.

The Ohio Senators were in profound ignorance of the whole movement, and after some debate, in which Governor Tod's antecedents and financial experience were sharply criticised by leading Senators, it was, on motion of Senator Fessenden, referred to the Finance Committee. This committee at once assembled, and being able to come to no conclusion, waited for the White House to see the President.

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"That the people, who constitute the supreme power in the United States, should guard with jealous care the rights of the several States, as independent governments. No encroachments upon their legislative or judicial prerogatives should be permitted from any quarter."

This was done at the nomination of Mr. Chase for Governor, who, on accepting it, said that "the independence and sovereignty of the State over legislative and judiciary must be asserted and maintained." The gentleman supported the resolution and nominee. The object of the party then was to get up a controversy with the Federal authority and break it down by State action.

But the convention to which I had particular reference was a great gathering at Cleveland; as the report says, "the influx of all the surrounding counties" of "thousand men came in with banners, singing revolutionary roundelays; and this great mob of persons was addressed by Governor Dennison in a letter, and by Governor Chase in person. My colleague (Mr. Spalding) presided and made a speech—the only sensible speech of the grand occasion. I always supposed that my colleague was also there in person.

Mr. Ashley. No, sir.

Mr. Cox. Then my colleague never disavowed it until this moment.

Mr. Ashley. I was never called upon to disavow it.

Mr. Cox. It was published all over Ohio at the time. The gentleman has received the political benefits of his co-operation with that movement of the "sons of liberty" and it is too late now to disavow it after it has been heralded for months and years as one of the great signs of anti slavery advancement. I pass by the frothy declamation of the speakers, inciting revolution, to peace or by my colleague the "declaration" which was adopted with great enthusiasm:

"This assembly of the people of Ohio, holding—

"That, next to our duty to the Supreme Being, is the obligation to preserve our free institutions and our civil liberties;

"That the greatest tyrants have been those whose titles have been least questioned;

"That every violation of the Constitution should be watched with jealousy and resented with spirit;

"That the history of every free people has shown the impossibility of a cordial compliance with laws which neither embody nor execute the public will;

"That the enforcement of such laws, against an unwilling people, is productive only of evils threatening public order, and the stability of governmental institutions."

The enforcement of law against an unwilling people!" Why, the sentiment is the very boldness and badness of secession, the parent of civil strife, the source of all our woes. Holding thus, that meeting proceeded to declare:

"That the several States composing the United States of America are not united on the principles of unlimited submission to their General Government, but that by compact, under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government for certain definite powers, reserving each State to itself the residuary mass of right o their own self government; and that whensoever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void and of no force, and being void, can derive no validity from mere judicial interpretation; that to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party; that this Government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion and not the Constitution the measure of its powers; but that, in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress."

For years in Ohio this doctrine ran its round of ruin, under the sanction of my colleague's (Mr. Ashley's) name, and this is his first open disavowal of it! That meeting gave its interpretation of the "mode and measure of redress" by expressions of resistance, which resulted in a pledge from the Republican Government to use the arms of Ohio against the Federal authority. Ball cartridges were ordered to be manufactured to carry out these designs of bloody revolution.

Whether my colleague helped to draw these resolutions, or by his absence and subsequent acquiescence in them, with his name attached, tacitly favored them, it does not matter. He voted for a man for Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio who afterwards on the bench carried out in his decisions the identical doctrine declared in the Wisconsin resolutions and copied in these Ohio resolutions. I refer to Judge Brinkerhoff.

Mr. Ashley. Does my colleague pretend to say that that decision of Judge Brinkerhoff indorsed these resolutions?

Mr. Cox. Yes, sir; almost word for wo d.

Mr. Ashley. Not at all.

Mr. Cox. We will see about that presently. Thank God we had a majority on the bench who decided that the fugitive slave law was constitutional; but Judge Brinkerhoff decided the other way, and the gentleman voted for him. And I say now that the reason why that convention and the party which sanctioned it did not succeed in their opposition, out of the Union and making revolutionary resistance to the Federal Government was—and I mention this in all confidence to the House—that the committee levied a "fund of liberty" on the citizens of the Western Reserve to pay the lawyers for suing out of the State courts a writ of habeas corpus! When they found that they had to pay a dollar a head for breaking out into rebellion they revelled against revolution. [Laughter.]

Mr. Ashley. Not being present at that meeting I am not responsible for what was said or done there, but I call the attention of my colleague to the fact that he misrepresents Judge Brinkerhoff in what he says of that decision.

Mr. Cox. The gentleman may not be willing to take the responsibility now, but he lived and gathered honors for years under its lead. His party constituents who have just nominated him by acclamation are yet faithful to him, and amid all obloquy cling to him for his bold avowals of anti slavery sentiments. As to Judge Brinkerhoff, I will insert his language in my remarks, when it will appear that my colleague is conveniently ignorant of what the Judge did say.

I read from Judge Brinkerhoff's dissenting opinion (Ohio State Reports, volume nine, page 28):

"I know of no way other than through the actio of the State governments in which the reserved rights and powers of the States can be preserved and the guarantees of individual liberty be vindicated. The history of this country, brief as it is, already shows that the Federal judiciary is never behind the other departments of that Government, and often foremost, in the assumption of non-granted powers. And let it be finally granted that the Federal Government is in the last resort the authoritative judge of the extent of its own powers, and the unrestrained and limitations of the Constitut on which the framers of that instrument so jealously endeavored to fix and guard will soon be, i they are not already obliterated."

It was upon this reasoning, similar to that employed by secessionists at Montgomery, and abolitionists in the Western Reserve of Cleveland, that this judge sought to array the States against the Federal Government by denying the authority of the latter over the question of rendition. He held that the Federal Government was a usurper of State rights, and "denied that the decisions of a usurping party in favor of the validity of its own assumptions can add anything." He in fact held, as Attorney-General Wolcott argued (9 Ohio reports, 114), that "as to these powers, the States stand to each other and to the Federal Government as absolutely foreign nations." Yet my colleague voted for both Judge Brinkerhoff and Mr. Wolcott!

Stow.—The radical enemies of General McClellan have been very fond of saying that he was slow. It would be easy enough to show that the rapidity of his great movements, as well in organizing as in handling and moving his army, was never equalled, much less surpassed, by any military commander under like circumstances. But it is unnecessary to make such a defence. The best evidence of the character of the attacks is found in the tergiversations of the libellers. Thus it may well astonish the reader when we tell him that we cut the following paragraph from the New York Tribune of June 19, 1861. This was before it became a political necessity to deceive the people with the cry that a general was "slow." The article, though not in editorial type, is not credited by the Tribune to any other paper, and may therefore be considered as adopted and approved by that paper:

"A London journal not many weeks ago, remarked that 'Gen. Scott is proverbially a slow commander. He always unpopular in his campaigns. It is only when the campaign is over, and he has won—as he always has done—that the wisdom of his action is understood, and he becomes popular.' Higher praise could not well have been bestowed upon any commander, for the parallel is an exact one with that paid the Duke of Wellington. He was always a slow coach—an old fogy. He never seemed to be doing anything. But he always won. In the end he was always worshipped. At Torres Vedras, in the Peninsular war, Wellington could have cut the French army to pieces in a few hours, and with little loss of half his own. He waited, manœuvred, and gained advantages for a week, and he obtained a much more decisive victory, with a loss that scarcely figured in the bulletin. Scott could have taken Vera Cruz in three days, with the loss of 3,000 men; he took it in three weeks, and lost but a hundred or two."

There is unquestionably great truth in this. The present feeling of the public mind justifies the "masterly inactivity" as the good a motto in war as in anything else. The absurdity of Mr. Stanton's notion of moving on the enemy's works at all times has been demonstrated by terrible sacrifices made to gratify it. It has cost us thousands on thousands of precious lives. The spade has become much more respectable now than when the British military bravely left its tents ridiculed it. The speed of McClellan, however, has not as yet been surpassed in this country. The generals who have attempted to move on the Stantonian plan have made much slower work in the long run than those who have been guided by established rules, and the results reached by experience and wisdom lead great military minds. General McClellan's mind seems to be one of rare power of grasp and conception. He leaves no element of importance out of his final calculation. He sees far, omits nothing, and forgets nothing. The rapid dash of an army on a fortified position is brilliant if successful, but how often is it a costly failure! The lives of an army of men are a most important exchange. A general has no more right to sacrifice life in an unnecessary battle than he has to shoot his own men down in the ranks. It was one of the most astonishing and disgraceful acts of the radicals that they made such a fierce, loud, and long attack on McClellan for taking Yorktown without loss of life. It implied such a desperate thirst for blood that the best of a good man shrank from the spirit exhibited by these political wranglers. The army have always appreciated the noble regard of McClellan for the lives of his men, and were ready to rush into the fiercest danger at his order, because they knew that when he gave such an order there was reason for it, and the work to be done could not be accomplished in any other way. The quotation from the Tribune shows very plainly the superior military wisdom of such men as Wellington and McClellan, who, by a wise delay, at a small cost, gain more than what they might possibly win sooner by a wasteful expenditure. The whole Peninsular campaign of McClellan having been overturned by the withdrawal of one-third of his army, at the command of Mr. Lincoln, he was left to organize victory on the best remaining plan. The subsequent movement was affected by the promises of reinforcements often made, and as often violated. At this distance of time, and with the light thrown on the subject by Grant's campaign, as well as with the confessions of rebel authorities before us, it is not possible to doubt that if McDowell had joined McClellan in the middle of June, 1862, the Union army would have spent the fourth of July in the rebel capital. It would not have seemed slow work then, nor was it slow in the view of military men. Certainly no slower than this costly campaign of General Grant. For we have now reached the date of the seven days battles.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

NEW DISCOVERY IN SILK.—The Philadelphia North American condenses the following interesting facts:

France has introduced a new species of silk worm, the *bombyx royler*, from the table lands of the Himalaya, on the frontiers of Cashmere. The important feature of this introduction is that the new variety lives upon the leaves of the oak, whereas the *bombyx mori*, which is the ordinary species, cannot be preserved.

If this new discovery and undertaking can be rendered feasible and profitable in France, or indeed in any portion of Europe, it can be had, for we have the

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☞Col. Wolford has arrived here from Washington City under parole. He is to remain here till he has his trial before a Court of Examination, or some other kind of military court, for language said to have been used by him at Lebanon. The charges, thirteen in number we believe, were made out by order of the President, and upon the testimony of Mr. J. M. Fidler and Mr. Joseph Odell, or testimony furnished by them. We do not understand that he is to be tried under any law.

☞If there is any real danger of a rebel advance upon Maryland or Pennsylvania our troops are prudently concentrated so that it can be resisted effectually. Early seems to have been the leader of the force which lately held Harper's Ferry, and it was doubtless brought down the Shenandoah Valley from Lynchburg, when Gen. Hunter retired to the Kanawha, after his reconnoissance in the direction of that city. We have seen no estimate of their number higher than 20,000, but they have seen much service, and the commands of Imboden and Moseby are included. Our forces, under Gen. Hunter, will comprise the divisions of Crooks, Pope, Howe, Averill, Wallace, Crouch, &c., and they must muster over 40,000 effective men. There is, therefore, no need to entertain serious apprehensions of invasion, for the rebels can be repulsed again up the Shenandoah Valley toward Staunton, while Grant is under no necessity of detaching a single man or gun from the south side of the James river to aid the work. On the line of the Shenandoah, we have always before this had an inferior force to the rebels, or rather our divisions were scattered. Jackson could never have driven Banks down the valley had McDowell and Fremont been in supporting distance. Now a different plan has been adopted, and any effort to plunder the border States on the Potomac will be met and crushed by as fine an army as was ever handled.

☞Mr. Lincoln, whose passion for proclamations is imperial, has just published another proclamation, which is in some respects the most remarkable of all. Its purport may be very readily shown.

Mr. Lincoln, as the country has not forgotten, laid down a scheme of reconstruction in his late annual message. Well, Congress at the late session, holding that the question of reconstruction pertains to Congress and not to the Executive, adopted a scheme of its own, and presented it to Mr. Lincoln. The chief difference between the two schemes in themselves is that the Congressional scheme requires a majority of the citizens and Mr. Lincoln's scheme requires but one-tenth. In other respects, the schemes themselves are essentially the same. Both alike are revolutionary and dictatorial, though the Congressional scheme is four times as popular as Mr. Lincoln's. Beyond this intrinsic difference, however, the Congressional scheme involves the assumption that the question of reconstruction pertains to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the exclusion of Louisiana and Arkansas from a participation in the next Presidential election. Mr. Lincoln's scheme, on the contrary, involves the assumption that the question of reconstruction pertains to the Executive and not to Congress; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Louisiana and Arkansas to a participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and now officially proclaims, that, while he is not prepared to approve it as a law, he is fully satisfied to take it as an aid to his discretion, allowing the scheme to be adopted by the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it. In short, Mr. Lincoln tells Congress that the question of reconstruction belongs to him and not to Congress, and, though he is willing to hear the suggestions of Congress, he is not prepared to be governed by its will. This is the purport of the latest proclamation.

We are curious to see how this proclamation will be received by the Republicans of Congress, and, for that matter, by the Republicans in general, who are very fairly represented by the Republicans of Congress. We think the proclamation will be apt to produce a commotion in the ranks of the party. Certainly it cannot fail to increase the already extensive disaffection of Mr. Lincoln's political friends toward himself. It is said that a majority of Congress is even now opposed to Mr. Lincoln in such a degree, that, if the election should be thrown into the House, he would not be chosen; nay, it is said even that distinguished Republican leaders are actually aiming to throw the election into the House with the view of compassing the defeat of Mr. Lincoln and the election of some other member of the party. If the reports in question are true, this proclamation will clinch the truth; if they are not true, the proclamation will tend to make them so. In either event, the proclamation will prove a boomerang, killing him who hurls it.

☞The last news from Maryland is not favorable. The rebel forces have made a good deal of progress there. We think that this should have been prevented, but we do not know that it could have been. Certainly there was timely knowledge in the highest quarters, civil and military, that Lee would probably, while confronted by Grant at Richmond and Petersburg, order a formidable invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, or at least a very strong raid into those States. The opinion that he would do this was expressed in a hundred quarters and speculated on in a thousand. There seemed to be no reason why he should not do it, for, fortified as Richmond and Petersburg were, the probability was that he could with one-half his great army hold them for a very considerable time against Grant, whilst sending off the other half to operate extensively within the Federal borders. Yes, if Vicksburg, with an army of not more than 28,000, could hold out for sixty or seventy days against Grant, surely Richmond and Petersburg, far more powerfully fortified than Vicksburgh, might, with a garrison of one-half of Lee's army, be expected to hold out against him for an equal time.

And the reasons for the invasion of Federal territory were very great. The troops in Richmond and Petersburg were undoubtedly in danger of famine. Strong Federal forces were sent off to break up the great railroad communications by which those cities received their supplies from the South, and the destruction was extensive. There was an evident impossibility of the retention of Richmond by the rebels unless new sources of supply could be opened. There was but one quarter from which the needed supplies could be obtained. To cut off the rebel supplies from the South was to create the necessity of rebel supplies from the North. Grant's entire army being south of Petersburg, there was no Federal force between Lee and the vastly-rich border States of the North, and of course an invasion of those States was the easiest thing in the world, and assuredly it was to be looked for. And, if possible, it should we think have been guarded against.

Well, that which was to be expected has, as we have said, taken place. It is impossible, among scores of contradictory statements, to decide as to the amount of the rebel forces by which Maryland has been invaded and by which Pennsylvania is threatened. One of the latest despatches says that the corps of Ewell, Breckinridge, and Rhodes are all north of the Potomac. Another despatch says that rebel forces are marching in from different points. We do not think that there has been any effective concentration or well-organized action on the Federal side. Brave and successful resistance has been temporarily made at various points, but the rebels have almost daily advanced. They have occupied Harper's Ferry, Hagerstown, Frederick, and various other places, and everywhere in their march conscripted citizens, taken horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, swept the land of provisions and all kinds of property, and levied hundreds of thousands of dollars in the shape of black mail upon the cities and towns as the sole condition of not burning them. Baltimore is in the greatest excitement, and even Washington does not feel secure. We suppose that the supplies, which have been hurried off from Maryland to Richmond within the last ten days, are more than Lee, with all his railroads open, could have got from the South in ten weeks. However, we do not harbor any serious apprehension concerning the issue. We feel very confident that the force and disposition of our troops in that region are such as to bring the raid speedily to naught.

AWFUL.—Our Republican neighbor is astonished, amazed, shocked, startled, horrified, in fact taken all aback, at what it considers the "swearing," the "gross profanity," of Gov. Jacob. It professes to have discovered that in a late speech he actually used the word "*damnable*" as applicable to the Administration. Well, we must confess ourselves astonished at its astonishment, amazed at its amazement, horrified at its horror, &c., &c.

The organ says that Governor Jacob, who utes this dreadful, this infernal, this most blasphemous word, *is a member of the Church*. Bless its pure, innocent, saint-like soul, we wonder whether it doesn't know that the same horrible word has been used by the greatest and best writers—ay, and by the most eminently Christian writers—in the English language. What is the true meaning of this frightful word "damnable?" Worcester gives, as his first definition of it, "*Deserving condemnation, highly censurable;*" and he quotes Bishop Hall as using the word "damnably" to mean "*in a highly censurable degree.*" We apprehend that our neighbor, whose eyes stretched to the size of saucers, and whose hair stood on end at the sight of the word "damnable," will, if he retain his present heat, soon get to using "damnable" himself, and perhaps use it damnably. We have seen the word "accursed" used not unfrequently in the best journals of the day, and perhaps in the Louisville Journal among the rest, and, to our ear, it is a rather more pokerish-sounding word than damnable, but Worcester gives as its definition, "*Doomed to misery, cursed, detestable, execrable, hateful.*"

We guess that Gov. Jacob, if he never commit any worse crime in the eyes of Christendom than the one which has made our unsophisticated neighbor fancy that he sees the Devil before him, hoof, tail, horns, pitchfork, brimstone breath and all, need have no great fear of excommunication.

☞Gen. Sigel has again failed and again been relieved. He has never done anything but fail, and we trust, that, even in the opinion of those who have been his admirers, he has now been tried often enough. We have no idea that, after his previous failures, he would have received his last appointment but for a strong and long-continued pressure, which no doubt it was very hard to resist, but which most certainly should have been resisted. We are very far from charging that the President does not desire the success of the Federal armies, but we are strongly inclined to believe, that, if he had not been a candidate for re-election, he would have firmly refused to appoint Gen. Sigel for a third time to an important military position in the face of that officer's previous and most signal failures. Sigel's first appointment was bad enough, the second was worse, the third worst of all, and we sincerely trust that we shall never have an opportunity to judge of a fourth.

Major-General Sigel, who has followed retreating as a regular trade, had better retreat now to his cigar store and endeavor to make an honest livelihood, not at the expense of the country. His friends have puffed him too much at the nation's cost; now let him sell them the wherewithal to do puffing on their own account and at their own cost.

☞The question is considerably agitated now whether Captain Semmes, inasmuch as he was saved by a British vessel from being captured by the Kearsarge after he had surrendered, shall be demanded from Great Britain by the United States Government. We should be in favor of the demand if we were confident that it would be complied with. But, until our Government shall be in a better condition to fight foreign powers and enforce demands against them that it now is, we think that our functionaries at Washington had better not make against a first class Power any demands that they feel sure would be rejected. And so, we guess, those functionaries themselves think.

If all the Powers of the earth injure and insult us, let us fight them, not all at once, but *seriatim*. The Southern Confederacy is our game just now. Those who wish us to rush at once, either with or without reason, into a war with Great Britain or France, are probably actuated, not by any regard for the national honor, but by a desire to secure the success of the Southern rebellion.

We presume, from the manner in which Great Britain and France treat this country, that they don't believe in a future.

☞It was thought that Mr. Lincoln was an irrepressible joker. He certainly did joke upon all sorts of occasions. The most momentous exigency in public affairs, even the occurrence of the most terrible and disastrous battle, found him ever ready with his joke. People got to looking for a joke in even his proclamations for days of humiliation and prayer. But it is said, that, for a short time past, scarcely anything has reminded him of "a story." The power which he sees arrayed against his re-election has seemed to take all the laugh out of him. If it has not made him dignified, it has at least made him grave.

'Tis well that something has been able to do for him what the vast emergencies of his country could not.

☞Mr. E. D. Mansfield, the Corresponding Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, thus closed a panegyric on Mr. Chase: "Mr. Chase may, without regret, rejoin the people, remembering that

The post of honor is a private station."

Yes,
When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The post of honor is a private station.

Predictions lie like broken polsherds along the whole line of this war. All sensible men have long since ceased to value these. But a mathematical calculation from *settled data* is not a prediction.—*New York Times.*

We have seen these "mathematical calculations from settled data" fall just about as often as the "predictions." Indeed pretty much all the predictions have purported to be calculations, mathematical or otherwise, from "settled data." War, with all its varying fortunes upsets the "mathematics" of most Editors.

☞The editor of the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph says he has heard military men say that "when Gen. Johnston's late retreat from Dalton comes to be understood, it will immortalize him." We trust he will have as many retreats to immortalize him as ever poor Sigel has had.

☞The Alabama is at the bottom of the great deep. There let her lie. Her piratical guns will no longer boom over the waters, but sharks and sea-serpents and devil-fish and all other sorts of slimy ocean monsters will swim through her shattered ribs.

☞One of the English papers describes Capt. Semmes's beard and moustache as of the "American style." If they are of *all* the American styles, the Captain must have very multifarious beard and whiskers.

☞We fear we must give up the hope of a rebel invasion.—*New York Tribune.*

We suspect that your *hope* has considerably revived lately.

☞It is said that Semmes is to have a new vessel in England. We trust that we shall need no new Kearsarge to send her on a visit to her predecessor.

"WHAT EVERYBODY SAYS MUST BE TRUE." The present Congress seems to be despised about as heartily by its friends as by its adversaries. It is not praised by anybody.

The New York Tribune says of the body:

The XXXVIIIth Congress, which has just closed its longer session, was an uncommonly green one. We believe not more than a third is members ever before held seats in either House. A very considerable proportion of its members are men of quite moderate abilities—about equal to the duties of justice of the peace. Some of them bought their nominations outright; others traded for them; perhaps fifty in all got in because they were really fit for legislators, and the people knew it. It is a solemn fact that we do not send so able men relatively to Congress as were sent forty to sixty years ago; and our detestable system of Primary Meetings and Regular Nominations are the main cause of the falling off, though our wretched practice of confining the choice of each district to residents therein, —a practice founded neither in law nor in reason—is partly responsible for it.

Neither Clay, Webster, nor Calhoun, could remain in the House six years under the prevailing system. What district will set the example of calling some able and upright statesman by public requisition to serve it in the next House! We ought to have Edward Everett, Salmon P. Chase, Henry C. Carey, Hamilton Fish, Gerrit Smith, John P. Kennedy, &c., &c., in that House; while our political opponents should likewise send to it Millard Fillmore, Charles O'Connor, Judge Woodward, George M. Dallas, &c., &c., if they can. But we shall not again have a strong Congress until in selecting candidates "the shrieks of locality" are wholly disregarded. Why should an eminent copperhead be excluded from Congress by the fact that he lives in Pittsburg? or a Republican by the mere fact of his residence in old Berks? Do let us have an end of this!

To the same effect the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says:

Measured by the vast requirements of the time, and the sore legislative needs of the nation in its present emergency, the performances of the Thirty-eighth Congress are insignificant and almost contemptible. It is seldom, that, in the history of nations, such opportunities for grand action are vouchsafed to public men, as have been presented to the American Congress since the present rebellion. The annals of our own country certainly afford no parallel to it. The past three years have been a rare epoch in which to develop greatness and enduring fame, and yet not a single individual has made his appearance in Congress, or out of it, at all adequate to grasp the grand opportunities of the time, or to pluck the glory which has hung within such easy reach. The old adage that great epochs produce great men, seems to have lost its application to our time, so far, at least, as statesmanship is concerned.

In this respect, retrospection is humiliating, if not alarming, to the hitherto complacent American; for it is daily becoming more evident that at no time since our colonial existence has this people presented so barren a roll of great names as it does to-day.

This opinion is expressed even by the Chicago Tribune, which says:

It is not to be doubted that the country at large has experienced a sense of relief, as the words "Congress has adjourned," were seat over the telegraph on Tuesday. For good reasons, it was a body of men in whom, as a whole, the country lacked confidence. It was in this respect below rather than above the average of Congresses.

And so it goes. Nobody speaks well of this Congress. Everybody speaks ill of it. And what everybody says must be true. The proverb doubtless holds good in this instance at any rate.

☞The plan of Representative Recruits meets with much favor, wherever it is understood and adopted. Adjutant-General John Boyle has published the circular of Provost Marshal-General James B. Fry, and says that all patriotic citizens who may wish to illustrate their loyalty in the manner indicated, will have every assistance rendered by applying to any Provost Marshal and any additional information required will be promptly furnished from his Headquarters. We have published the plan already, but will repeat it substantially: Persons who are exempt from draft or unfitted for military duty, having expressed the desire to be personally represented in the army, propose in addition to the contributions they have already made towards bounty funds, to procure at their own expense and present for enlistment recruits to represent them in the service. Gen. Fry, regarding such practical patriotism as worthy of special commendation and encouragement, orders all his subordinates to furnish all the facilities in their power to enlist and properly muster the acceptable Representative Recruits presented in accordance with this design. The name of the person whom the recruit represents, will be noted on the enlistment and descriptive roll of the recruit and will be carried forward from these papers to such other official records as form his military history.

Persons of means, therefore, who desire to defend our State, and know that the most efficient protection is by strengthening Sherman's army in Georgia, can induce recruits to volunteer by paying them such bounty as may be agreed upon; farmers and storekeepers who wish to be relieved from raids can pursue the same policy, and capitalists in our city can help along the close of the war by sending men to the field. We should recollect that the fall is rapidly approaching, and should its heavy rains set in before the campaign is ended decisively, there must be a call for a large addition of troops, and every man raised as a representative recruit will be deducted from the quota of the State. We hope, therefore, to see the pockets of the wealthy turned into recruiting officers, and thus give a new impulse to the operations in Sherman's front.

☞One of the New York papers expresses a doubt as to the accuracy of the account given by the Paris correspondent of the New York Times, as to the measures taken by the French Government, at the instance of Mr. Dayton, to drive the Alabama out of Cherbourg, for the French Government, having long since recognized the Alabama as a regularly commissioned ship of a "belligerent Power," can scarcely have taken any steps inconsistent with that recognition. A much more rational and satisfactory proof of the real "neutrality" of the French Government, however, has just been really given by the order which has been issued to prevent the sailing from Bordeaux of the formidable war-steamers Yeddo and Ozukka, built in that port for the rebels. The journal Le Guienne which gives this important information, adds, that the owners of these steamers have sold them to the King of Denmark and the Republic of Peru. Semmes must cross the channel for a new Alabama.

A NAVAL PRIZE FIGHT.—According to the Paris journals the combat between the Alabama and the Kearsarge was thrown in as a special feature of attraction into the programme of an "excursion train" from Paris to Cherbourg. Telescopes were let out at fabulous rates, and all the heights which surround the tremendous Northern fortress of the French navy were crowded with animated groups watching the progress of the *naumachia*. What, asks the New York Commercial, would not a Roman Emperor have given for such a "star performance" off Baiæ or Misenum! The conflict between the notions which "civilization" has of the things which *it ought to like*, and the instincts which make it like what it *really does like*, is one of the most curious and characteristic traits of our times.

☞A correspondent from Glasgow calls attention to the fact, that, in describing the recent raid of Nat Smith's gang into that place, we said they *murdered* sixteen. This was a misprint, for it was written *numbered*. They committed no personal violence. Sheriff Toile was arrested and held by them some time, but released upon the interposition of citizens. If the Sheriff can designate who were friendly to the marauders they should be compelled to make restitution to Redding & Bro., from whom three hundred dollars' worth of goods was stolen.

☞A private letter received by a gentleman of Boston from London gives a fact which we have not seen before published: "At the great commemoration day at Oxford last week, a Confederate officer appeared on the platform in his uniform, and was cheered to such a degree as to rise several times and bow to the galleries in acknowledgment of the honor."

☞The act, in addition to the several laws concerning commercial intercourse between the loyal and insurrectionary States, which passed Congress before its adjournment, provides that in addition to the captured and abandoned property to be received, collected, and disposed of, the treasury agents shall take care of, for periods not exceeding twelve months, the lands, houses, and tenements within the prescribed districts, and shall also provide lessees or otherwise for the employment and general welfare of all persons within the lines of the national military occupation within the insurrectionary States, formerly held as slaves, who are or shall have become free; property, real or personal, shall be regarded as abandoned when the lawful owner shall be voluntarily absent therefrom, and engaged, either in arms or otherwise, in aiding or encouraging the rebellion. The money realized, after satisfying all proper expenses, is required to be paid into the Treasury. No property seized or taken upon any of the inland waters of the United States by our naval forces is to be regarded as a maritime prize, but all property so seized is to be promptly delivered to the proper officers of the courts. It is made lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, to authorize agents to purchase for the United States army any products of States declared to be in insurrection, at such places as shall be designated by him, at such prices as shall be agreed on with the seller. The property is to be sold at such places as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for the benefit of the United States. No goods shall be taken into a State declared in insurrection, or transported therein, excepting to and from such places, and to such monthly amounts as shall have been previously agreed upon in writing by the commanding general of the department in which places are situated, and an officer designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose. All officers and privates of the army and navy are prohibited from buying, selling, trading, or in any way dealing in the descriptions of property mentioned in this act, or from being indirectly concerned in the profits. Offences of this kind are to be regarded and punished as felonies.

☞The abolition papers say that Andy Johnson is "a self-made man." He whittled himself out with his own jack-knife, we suppose.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
General
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BANKERS,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND, } NEW YORK.
WILLIAM WRIGHT, } [apr8 d&wly

AT COST.
In order to make room for some alterations in our store, we will sell our stock of
LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S
FINE HATS
AT
PRIME COST.
GREEN & GREEN,
Green Main and Fourth.
jl4

PREMIUM HAT STORE
Premium Dress Hats,
Premium Soft Hats,
Premium Wool Hats,
AND THE
Lowest Priced Hats and Caps
Always on hand at
PRATHER&SMITH'S
429 Main street.
m24

A FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
NEW STYLES
OF
WALL PAPER,
Which will be disposed of at low figures by
F. H. HEGAN,
411 MAIN STREET.
aug24 dly

W. E. SNODDY, R. S. HOWARD, New York,
Louisville, Ky. Late of R. H. Short & Co., N. O.
SNODDY & HOWARD,
Commission Merchants,
15 Broad street, NEW YORK.
W. E. SNODDY will remain in Louisville and make advances upon shipments to the house in New York. Office in Hamilton Block, N. S. front entrance.
n14 dtfis

EUROPEAN
Banking & Exchange Business
OF
JOHN SMIDT & CO.,
Southeast Corner of Fifth and Main,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit purchasers on the principal cities of England, France, Germany, and Switzerland.

H. A. TUCKER, New York. C. S. TUCKER Louisville, Ky.
H.A. TUCKER & CO.,
BANKERS,
4 BROAD ST., NEW YORK,
SOLICIT THE CORRESPONDENCE OF BANKS and Bankers and Merchants keeping a disbursement account in New York. Interest on balances by special arrangement. apr18 d3m1s

Participation the Cheapest System of Insurance.
BENJ. D. KENNEDY,
General Insurance Agent.
OFFICE No. 412 south side Main st., between Fourth and Fifth sts., over D. O'Hara's Trunk Store, LOUISVILLE, KY.
POLICIES issued upon every description of property at all current rates of premium, and all losses promptly adjusted and promptly paid. m28 d2m1s

BEDFORD SPRINGS,
TRIMBLE COUNTY, KY.
THESE SPRINGS ARE NOW OPEN. A FOUR-horse coach is now being run regularly by the proprietors between Jericho and Bedford, leaving Jericho every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, in media te ly after the arrival of the morning trains at Jericho (8 o'clock).
THIS ARRANGEMENT CAN BE RELIED ON.
Jericho is on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, 18 miles from Louisville. Bedford is 13 miles from Jericho.
Persons arriving at Jericho at any other time than 8 o'clock above will be furnished with conveyance to Bedford by Mr. Estis at the depot.
Gentlemen with their families at the Springs can leave Louisville on the Saturday afternoon train at 4 o'clock and return on the Monday morning train at 9 o'clock.
Good hunting and fishing grounds in the vicinity. The ten pin alley is in first-rate order.
Prices reasonable. Children and servants half price.
m22 d40 PARKER & SONS.

GENTLEMEN'S
OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.
SPROULE & MANDEVILLE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Clothing
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Corner Main and Fourth sts.,
Under the National Hotel,
jel2 d1s3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

S. HOUSMAN & CO.,
No. 257 Broadway, NEW YORK,
IMPORTERS OF
Men's and Ladies Gloves,
German and English Hosiery,
Men's Furnishing Goods,
Laces and Dress Trimmings,
TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE
WHOLESALE TRADE.
jy11 d3m*
ESTABLISHED 1840.
HAWKINS & THORNTON,
KENTUCKY MUSTARD FACTORS;
Great Western Blacking Makers,
AND
Dealers in Whole and Ground Spices,
Nos. 126, 128, 130, and 132 Bullitt street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
PURE COFFEE and SPICES packed in any style to suit purchasers.
☞Liberal discount to the trade.
☞The highest cash price paid for Mustard and Flax-Seed.
Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
jy11 d3s2m

MASONIC NOTICE.
A STATED COMMUNICATION OF KING SOLOMON'S R. A. CHAPTER (No. 18) will be held at their Hall THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
By order. W. E. ROBINSON, H. P.
GEO. DOYLE, Sec'y. jy11 d1*

EMPLOYMENT.
Employment at Your Own Homes.
THOUSANDS CAN REALIZE A HUNDRED DOLLARS WEEKLY. No utensils required except those found in every household; profits 100 per cent; demand equal to four. 15 the greatest discovery of the age. Full particulars sent on receipt of two stamps for return postage. Address C. MUNRO BROWN, No. 74 Bleeker street, N. Y. jy11 d6

REWARDS.
$100 REWARD.
LOST—A POCKET-BOOK, CONTAINing a Diamond Breastpin, in the neighborhood of Jefferson street between Floyd and Third streets. The finder will receive the above reward by applying at this office. jy11 d3*

TAKEN FROM MY STABLE, BY MY negro man ROWLAND, a brown HORSE, 5 years old, large star in the forehead, with some gray hairs through it, his hair rather coarse in front, and his hards high. Any person finding said horse or giving information so that I can get him will be liberally reward. d. It is possible said negro is aiming to join the army at Louisville. Information is requested to be given to me at Pleasureville Depot, Henry co., Ky.
July 7, 1864—jy11 d6* JOHN MADDOX.

$100 REWARD.
LOST—A POCKET-BOOK, CONTAINing a diamond breast-pin of 9 sets, on Jefferson, between Floyd and Third streets. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the pin at this office. jy11 d3*

Discharge Papers Lost.
I LOST, ON THE 9TH INST., MY DISCHARGE PAPERS from Co. C, 2d Minnesota Regt. The finder will receive a reward of $2 by leaving them at F. Fischer's, on Market, between Fifth and Sixth.
jy10 d1* JOHN J. BRAUN.

LOST,
FROM NAZARETH ACADEMY, on 30th ult. (exhibition day), a yellow SILK PARASOL, marked "Mrs. Warren, Louisville, Ky." It was probably taken by some one visiting the institution on that day. The person having it will please send it to TRABUE, DAVIS, & Co., 60 Main st., Louisville.

Strayed,
ON THE 6TH INST., A VERY LARGE dark brown MARE, white spot on her nose, near fore knee swollen a little, and saddle gall near her withers on the back. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to Mr. Merker's, corner of Ninth and Hacket. jy9 d3*

STOLEN,
ON THE NIGHT OF JUNE 25, 1864, FROM the subscriber, at the first toll-gate on Oakland Plank-Road, a light chestnut sorrel HORSE, with blazed face, white hind feet, 3 years old in May last, gentle, and without collar-marks. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of this mare or for such information as will enable me to get her. GEORGE W. McCAWLEY.
jy2 d12*

Strayed or Stolen,
FROM LOUISVILLE, IND., ON SATurday, the 2d inst., a bay HORSE, 4 years old, with star in forehead, and one foot white. He had on at the time a blind bridle. Any one returning the same to the subscriber or any stable in Jeffersonville will receive a suitable reward.
G. W. RONALD,
Market st., bet. Eighth and Ninth,
jy6 dtf Louisville, Ky.

Liverpool and London Insurance Co.
THE INSURERS IN THE LIVERPOOL AND London Insurance Company who lost by the late fire will please bring their policies to my office on Jacob's corner, Fifth and Main, that such claims will be paid in full without deduction for interest.
jy9 1s8m3t&o WILLIAM SINTON, Agent

Pig Lead—Pig Lead.
WE are just in receipt of a further supply of soft Pig Lead. For sale low by
jy9 d3 A. B. BELKNAP & CO.

SEAMLESS BAGS—200 bales assorted brands two-bushel Grain Bags in store and for sale by
GEO. C. HUNTER,
jy9 d1m Main, bet. Third and Fourth sts.

BOARDING.
TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN A pleasant locality on State street can be obtained by addressing, with good reference, S. O. W., Louisville P. O. jy9 d1

Hickory Brooms—Hickory Brooms.
WE have in store and for sale low 100 dozen Hickory Brooms, a No. 1 article.
jy9 d3 W. B. BELKNAP & CO.

DAVID SON'S
EXCELSIOR
Baking Powder,
For making in the best manner,
Bread, Biscuits, Rolls, Cakes, Pastry, Griddles, etc.
This Powder is made upon scientific principles, and is the result of years of experimental research and careful inquiry into the process of fermentation. It makes the most nutritious Bread and Biscuits, and prevents all kinds of Pastry from being heavy and indigestible.
It is the most *economical*, the *surest* and most *convenient* method of making light and wholesome bread. It is warranted to answer perfectly, and is the most reliable article before the public.
DIRECTIONS—To every quart of Flour used put two teaspoonsful of the powder and mix them thoroughly while dry.
See that the signature of the proprietor is on the wrapper of each package.
Prepared only by
W. T. Davidson
CINCINNATI.
*Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.*
Price 10, 20, and 40 cts. per package.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.
NEW
PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK DEPOT.
I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATtention of artists in this city and vicinity to the stock of Photographic Goods that I have opened at No. 109 West Fifth street, Cincinnati. I shall keep a full supply of all articles called for by operators, and shall sell at lowest market rates. Parties buying in large amounts are particularly invited to examine our stock and prices. Orders filled promptly and carefully. Manufactory at Providence, R. I.
L. B. DARLING,
Box 1,312, Cincinnati, O.
W. D. GATCHEL,
Manager at Cincinnati. jy7 d12

IMPORTANT TO PHOTOGRAPHERS
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH INvoice of ALBUMEN PAPER, which is superior to any in this market. Always on hand a complete assortment of Apparatus, Cases, Chemicals, Glass, Frames, Albums, and everything used in the art. Card Mounts elegantly printed at low rates. Goods but the best stock kept. Prices as low as any in the trade. We are also manufacturers of Scenic and Plain Back Grounds, painted in dead oil colors, and pronounced by Eastern Photographers to be the best in the trade. Orders attended to promptly. Address
DABBS & SCARLETT,
Louisville Cheap Photograph Stock Depot.
No. 417 Market st., up stairs.
jy7 d12

WM. H. DUNGAN. WM. JENNINGS.
DUNGAN & JENNINGS
(SUCCESSORS TO W. H. DUNGAN),
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,
No. 419 Jefferson st., bet. Fourth & Fifth, up stairs,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
REFERENCES—
Glazebrook, Bro., & Co., Louisville, Ky.
Hall & Harris,
Lewis & Bro., New Albany, Ind.
W. H. Fry, Esq., Madison,
McKernan & Pierce, Indianapolis, Ind.
Hon. V. B. Horton, Pomeroy, Ohio.
Hon. J. F. Fish, Covington, Ky.
S. W. Pomeroy, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.
L. F. Foster, Esq.,
F. M. Finch, Esq., Franklin, Ind. jy3 d1m

Cincinnati Bung and Plug Factory.
WE HAVE ALWAYS A COMPLETE ASSORTment of all sizes of poplar, oak, cherry, and black walnut Bungs, Plugs, and Taps on hand.
LORN, BARKHOUSE, & CO., Agents,
jy6 d6 425 Main street.

WANTED.
Carriage-Driver Wanted.
I WISH TO HIRE A GOOD CARRIAGE-DRIVER for the balance of the year.
S. G. HENRY & CO.
jy10 d4 Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel.

Wanted,
A WOMAN TO NURSE AND DO HOUSE WORK. Only such need apply who can come well recommended. Inquire at my house, east side Third street, three squares beyond York.
jy10 d4* R. A. WATTS

Wanted,
AT THE GALT HOUSE, IMMEDIATELY, TWO COOKS. Good wages given.
jy9 d3

Wanted.
A SITUATION AS BOOK KEEPER in a Wholesale House by one who speaks and writes German perfectly and is a competent book keeper. Best of reference given. Salary not so much an object as to get situated. Address C. W., this office
jy9 d1*

Wanted to Rent,
BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED room in a central location. Address P. M. G., Journal office.
jy7 d3

Wanted,
BY A YOUNG MAN ANXIOUS TO RETURN to a situation on a southern stock farm or nursery. References given and required. Address A. M., Box 219, Red Wing, Minn.
P. S.—Would accept a position for the winter as classical teacher or private tutor, for which an experience of five years fully qualifies him.
jy9 d2*

Wanted,
A SITUATION TO NURSE OR TRAVEL WITH a lady. Apply at the northeast corner of Main and Floyd.
jy3 d3*

Wanted,
A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH GOOD PLAIN board, in a quiet private family, by a gentleman and his wife. Location between Second and Sixth and Walnut and Breckinridge streets. Address R. T. T., U. S. Sanitary Com.
jy8 d4*

Wanted,
A COMPETENT NURSE FOR A YOUNG CHILD. Good wages and home. Apply on First street, east side, three doors south of Chestnut.
jy8 d3*

Wanted,
1,000 HORSES FOR CAVALRY and Artillery service, for which cash will be paid at A. Pescock's Sale and Livery Stable, on Third, between Market and Jefferson
jy8 d6*

Wanted to Buy,
ANY ONE HAVING A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE that they wish to sell to be removed from lot can hear of a purchaser by calling at Journal office. One down town preferred.

A SALESMAN IS DESIROUS OF A SITUATION in some good wholesale house. He can give the best of reference. Has been in the wholesale trade in Nashville and Philadelphia. Address T. L., this office.
jy7 d10*

$75 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED TO SELL Sewing Machines. We will give a commission to all responsible and energetic persons who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address, D. B. HERMINTON & CO., Detroit, Michigan.
june16 d25*

Wanted,
A FIRST-RATE COLORED WASHWOMAN, free or slave, without incumbrance. Apply to
GEO. E. HELNOHN,
m27 dtf East side Second bet. Green & Walnut.

NOTICES.
I. O. R. M.
THE GREAT COUNCIL OF KENTUCKY IMproved Order of Red Men will hold its triannual session in the Wigwam of Kentucky Tribe No. 4, Louisville, Ky., on the first sleep of the second even Sun, 9th run rising of the Sun, Rising Sun, Grand Sun 5,624.
jy10 d2* BERNHARD STRUBE, Great Chief of Records.

TAILORS' NOTICE.
A CALLED MEETING OF THE JOURNEYMEN Tailors' Protective Association will be held in the usual place of meeting, on the 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested.
By order of the President.
jy 0 d2&b1* H. WEXSTEAD, Sec'y.

Franklin Insurance Company,
LOUISVILLE, JULY 8, 1864.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent on the capital stock of the Company was declared and ordered to be paid to the stockholders on demand, and a return premium of 60 per cent on the premium of the last six months' risks of the Marine policy-holders, both free of Government tax.
jy9 1s3t&o E. A. BROWINSKI, Sec'y.

Office Louisville Marine Insurance Co.,
July 6, 1864.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 11th inst., also a dividend of forty per cent to the policy-holders, free of Government tax.
jy7 1s&3t&6 WM. SINTON, Sec'y.

Vacation Writing Classes.
AT MYERS'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. ALSO instruction in Book keeping and Arithmetic.
HOURS
For Ladies, from 4 to 6 P. M.
For Gentlemen, from 8 A. M. to 12 M.
jy6 d6* W. A. MYERS, President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY,
PADUCAH, July 2, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE BANK to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent on its capital stock (free from Government tax), payable on demand at the parent Bank and several Branches.
jy9 d4 JAS. L. DALLAM, Cashier.

PERSONAL.
IF MR. DAVID BECK, FORMERLY WITH Samuel Shoe, of this city, will call on L. Engelish, at Cincinnati, O., or Mr. John Cross, on Main street, Louisville, he will hear of business to his interest.
jy9 d1t*

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE FIRM HERETOFORE DOING BUSINESS in under the style of W. M. SOWDERS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. The books and paper are left in the hands of Wm. Sowders, to whom all outstanding debts must be paid.
WM. SOWDERS,
July 8, 1864—d3* DAN'L CLARK.

Dissolution.
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE THIS DAY, by mutual consent, dissolved the partnership heretofore existing between us, under the firm of PERRY & WILSON, in the Mercantile business in the town of Glasgow, Ky.
O. W. PERRY,
June 20, 1864.—jy3 d10* ISAAC MYER.

TOBACCO NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MY SONS, RICHard H. and Wm. D. C. SPALDING, with me in the tobacco business, and the business will be conducted in the name of D. Spalding & Sons, at my old stand, 329 and 331 Chapel street, second door south of Main.
D. SPALDING, Jr.
July 5, 1864. jy5 d5*

TAXES—TAXES.
TH

MONDAY, JULY 11, 3 A. M.

☞Every one indebted to us, for twelve months or over, either for advertisements or subscription, are requested to call and settle their bills by or before the 1st of August. Every account unpaid on the 1st of August will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. This order will apply to every one, without an exception. jus dó

THE CUMBERLAND BORDER—OUTRAGES BY GUERILLA BANDS—MURDER — TRAIN FIRED INTO.—The region of country bordering on the Cumberland river in the vicinity of Clarksville is swarming with bold marauding bands. The guerilla organizations have sprung into existence as if by magic, and, bidding defiance to all law and authority, they roam through the country, carrying terror with their advance, acknowledging no principle but robbery and wholesale plunder. There is no security in property while they are permitted to occupy the country, and theft and arson may write the gaunt lines of want and poverty to-morrow where prosperity smiles to-day. To oppose the robbers in any of their designs is but to exasperate the villains and feel the strong arm of swift and terrible vengeance. Your chambers may be ruthlessly plundered, your homestead reduced to ashes by the firebrand, or even blood and life may pay the forfeit. The scoundrels thus banded together for pillage are desperate characters, devoid of feeling, reckless of life, and men acquainted with the secret paths leading to secret haunts in mountain wilds, or in the jungles of the swamps. Reared among the scenes, they are to them but as the familiar haunts of childhood's love and boyhood's pride. Federal cavalry, unacquainted with the country, lose all of their effectiveness when sent in pursuit of these bold marauders. The guerillas appear and disappear by unknown paths with such swiftness that their movements become perfectly bewildering to the pursuers. The citizens are at the mercy of the thieving scoundrels, and they can scarcely entertain a hope for deliverance. On last Friday night a gang of these horse-thieving guerillas surrounded the house of Mr. Pace, residing on the Cumberland river, twelve miles from Clarksville, and, without cause, in a manner most brutal and cowardly, shot him through the body, wounding him so severely that he has since died. The act was fiendish—a cold, calculating murder.

From along the Cumberland border reports come to us dark with darker deeds, and sickening in all their details. Robbery, arson, persecution, and murder make up the horrid catalogue of crime.

On Saturday evening the down train on the Memphis Branch railroad was fired into at the State line by a party of these roving guerillas. They numbered twenty-seven, and were under command of a blood-thirsty cutthroat who styled himself Captain Jones. The gang had stationed themselves in close proximity to the road, and on the train passing the point a murderous volley was discharged into it. The cars were badly riddled by the shots, many of the balls passing through both sides of the passenger coaches. A number of ladies were aboard, and their escape from the flying missiles was almost miraculous. The engineer was wounded in the leg. The main fire appeared to be directed toward the locomotive. The villains afterwards acknowledged that they entertained an old grudge against the engineer, and that it was their intention to kill him if possible. While the murderous fire continued the engineer stood bravely at his post, and, instead of bringing his train to a halt, pressed on all steam and accelerated the speed, making good his escape with the entire train. The practice of firing into passenger trains we have frequently condemned as fiendish, and we can only repeat our words in the present case. Every villain caught in the perpetration of such atrocities, partaking of, if not rivalling, the horrible scenes of the Vandalic age, should be shot down, or strung up by the neck, without mercy.

THE BARDSTOWN ROBBERIES—In our publication of the guerilla raid into Bardstown, a few days ago, we stated that a Federal officer had been arrested by the party, and placed it to the credit of the guerrilla chief that as soon as his attention was called to the fact that some of his men were engaged in robbing the officer of his purse and private effects, he promptly ordered a stop put to the outrageous proceedings, and rebuked the individuals engaged in the act. We learn that the officer's name is H. G. Bohn, holding the rank of Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. He informs us that we were very much mistaken in our statements in regard to his private effects being returned to him. The scoundrels showed great eagerness to rob him of everything of value. His watch, purse and various articles of jewellery were taken. Even the trunk of Mrs. Bohn was broken open and plundered. The Captain thinks, from the manner in which they performed their work, that they were professional thieves. So great was the demand for the spoils, that a portion of the robbers quarrelled over the division, and were only prevented from coming to blows by the interference of the chief. The guerillas exhibited the same thieving spirit usual to outlaw bands. When the captain was under arrest, some twelve or fifteen of the disloyal citizens of Bardstown surrounded him, and congratulated him that he was treated with such leniency by his captors. Very consoling, indeed! These disloyal citizens, no doubt, are fully loyal when Federal troops are in power. They should be held responsible for these thieving raids.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Henry Pelham, claiming to be a resident of Hamilton, Ohio, and Jacob Raymond, hailing from Madison, Indiana, met on the corner of Second street and Broadway on Saturday, when a difficulty ensued. It appears that Pelham agreed to go as a substitute for Raymond, for the consideration of $300—$150 paid in hand, and the balance to be furnished on the following day. Pelham waited several days, but could not obtain the promised $150 from Raymond. He came to the conclusion that he had been victimized, and avowed vengeance on the swindler. The parties met on Saturday morning. Pelham openly accused Raymond of deliberate swindle, and pronounced him a "d—d rascal," and applied various other modest and genteel phrases to him. Mr. R. felt his blood boil, and, quickly drawing his knife, severely stabbed the substitute in the side. The wound is not regarded as very dangerous. Both parties appear to be no very belligerent, and exhibit such commendable fighting qualities, that we think it would be a good idea for them to serve "three years or during the war" in a regiment in the field, just to cool their blood, if nothing more. Better, far better, spill your blood in the cause of your country than waste it in disgusting street brawls. After assassinating his victim, Raymond fled, and has not yet been arrested.

TO BE TRIED.—Thomas P. Young, of the 11th company, 2d battalion, V. R. C., was yesterday forwarded to Lexington from Brown's General Hospital, in this city, to be tried by a general court-martial. Lieut. O. P. Morton, company C, 4th rebel Tennessee cavalry, was sent to Lexington yesterday to answer to charges preferred against him before the military commission now in session in that city. He has been confined in the military prison of Louisville for sometime.

GUERILLAS NEAR NEWBURG.—A band of guerillas, forty or fifty in number, under command of the notorious Dick Yates, made their appearance on the Kentucky shore, opposite Newburg, on Friday. They came down to the river and watered their horses, and then proceeded to a house below, where they took dinner, after which they proceeded up the river. The impudence and boldness of these prowling scoundrels is becoming greater and greater daily.

☞Colonel Frank Wolford arrived in the city yesterday morning, from Washington. He is the guest of the United States Hotel.

PARTICULARS OF THE DEATH OF COLONEL HOLLIS.—A gentleman who participated in the fight at Slaughtersville, Ky., writes us the full particulars of the death of Colonel Hollis and the rout of his command. Capt. Pranks, commanding a battalion of the 35th Kentucky mounted infantry, was sent in pursuit of the noted guerilla chief. After a tendays scout, Hollis was surprised, camped in a beautiful grove in a position nearly surrounded by two creeks, and rendered very strong. The advance picket-post of the guerillas was in the edge of Slaughtersville, and the detachment on duty were forced to flee in great haste. The main command numbered four hundred men. Capt. Pranks led the advance, and gallantly charged the guerilla position. The camp was thrown into great confusion, but Hollis succeeded in rallying his men, and they presented a bold front. Capt. Pranks was immediately reinforced by two more companies of the 35th Kentucky, commanded by Captains Meredith and Byers. On reaching the railroad grading, Captain Meredith's company discharged a withering volley into the exposed flank of Hollis. The volley was destructive, and not without effect. The guerillas at once gave way and scattered in wild disorder. Hollis tried in vain to rally his men. He first shielded himself from our fire by placing his horse in front of him. A Minie ball penetrated the side of the noble steed, and it fell, writhing in the death agony. The guerilla chief immediately sought refuge behind a large oak tree. In a few minutes he stepped into the road, and was in the act of stooping when a Federal sharpshooter sent a leaden messenger on its mission of death. The aim was true—the ball penetrated the left temple of the Colonel, and he fell and instantly expired. As soon as the guerillas saw that their leader had fallen, they abandoned all thoughts of resistance, and rapidly fled from the field. Our men charged boldly forward, but the pursued rapidly distanced the pursuers. Capt. Meredith captured the rebel flag belonging to the command. The body of Col. Hollis was taken to Slaughtersville, washed, dressed, and decently interred. The defeat of the guerillas was as disastrous as it was unexpected by them.

☞The Nashville Union of yesterday contains a Proclamation of Governor Johnson, of that State. He orders, that, "for the purpose of bringing Tennessee within the provisions of the United States Constitution which guarantees to each State a republican form of government", an election shall be held on the first Saturday of next March in the various counties, precincts, districts, &c., wherever practicable, for Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Constables, Trustees, Circuit and County Court Clerks, Registers, and Tax Collectors.

The Governor proclaims that the enemies of the Union will not be permitted to vote or to hold office. Before voting each citizen must take this oath:

I solemnly swear that I will henceforth support the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against the assaults of all its enemies; that I will hereafter be, and conduct myself as a true and faithful citizen of the United States, freely and voluntarily claiming to be subject to all the duties and obligations, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of such citizenship; that I arcently desire the suppression of the present insurrection and rebellion against the government of the United States, the success of its armies, and the defeat of all those who oppose them, and that the Constitution of the United States, and all laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof may be speedily and permanently established and enforced over all the people, States and Territories hereof; and, further, that I will hereafter heartily aid and assist all loyal people in the accomplishment of these results. So help me God.

RUN OVER.—At a late hour on Saturday evening, a little girl named Julia Boyce, while crossing Main street, near the junction of Shelby, was run over by a two-horse wagon, and severely injured. Her thigh was much bruised. Mr. James Bacon, the driver of the wagon, was surrounded by a party of indignant citizens and threatened with violence for his careless driving. He finally furnished an explanation which satisfied his accusers that he was not to blame in the matter, and sincerely regretted the accident, when quiet was restored and Mr. Bacon allowed to depart in peace.

☞The morning train from Louisville, due at Nashville at half-past five Saturday evening, says the Union, met with an accident near Muldraugh's Hill, in the morning, on account of the breaking of an axle. Three cars were thrown from the track, two of them turning a complete somersault. Notwithstanding it took nearly an hour and three quarters to remove the wreck, &c, Major Gault, the conductor, ran the train into Nashville within fifteen minutes of time. Several passengers were injured, including the conductor, who was severely bruised about the face and hands.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE — The Board of Trade, we understand, are to have an adjourned meeting to-night at their rooms over W. H. Stokes's, on Main street, for the purpose of acting on a revision of the by-laws and rules, adapting the Board to a Merchants' Exchange. This is a matter which is of the utmost importance to our city, and no member should be absent who can possibly attend. It is important to start right in such an enterprise to insure success. An error in the beginning, a mistake in the groundwork, may be fatal.

☞The relative size and armament of the Alabama and Kearsarge are attracting inquiry. The Alabama was of 1,200 tons English measurement, and the Kearsarge of 1,013 American tonnage. The Alabama carried one Bleakley rifled 100-pounder, one 68-pounder pivot gun, considered the best in the English service, and six 32-pounders. The Kearsarge has two 11-inch guns, four 32-pounders, and one 30-pounder, one gun less than her antagonist.

☞From the report of the late Appellate Convention, held in Frankfort, which we find in the Commonwealth, it seems that our information was incorrect, that Mr. Benton was nominated by one majority. The basis of voting was fixed at one for each fifty votes cast for Gov. Bramlette last year, and Mr. Benton received 130 and Mr. Trimble 25, and the nomination of Mr. Benton was made unanimous.

BARRACKS NEWS.—A light business was transacted at the Barracks yesterday. The receipts were one hundred and thirty bounty-jumpers from Boston, accompanied by fifty-one guards, one hundred and five convalescents from various points, and eight deserters from Cincinnati. The only transfer made during the day was seventeen stragglers to Nashville.

ONE HUNDRED DAYS' MEN FROM KANSAS.—General Curtis has been authorized to call on Governor Carney, of Kansas, for a regiment of one hundred days' men, to be raised on the same terms as those furnished by Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Active movements are being made to furnish two such regiments from Kansas.

FIRED INTO.—The train on the Bardstown Branch Railroad was fired into on Saturday by a gang of guerillas. The object of the scoundrels was to capture the locomotive and cars, but in this they were foiled. The cars bear the marks of many bullets, yet nobody was injured by the firing. When will such vandalism cease.

FOUND IN THE RIVER—The body of a dead man in an advanced state of decomposition was discovered floating down the Ohio river yesterday evening, opposite Portland. The citizens rescued the corpse from the water, but were unable to recognize the features. The Coroner was sent for and an inquest held.

☞MRS. GEN. Vaughn, who was recently sojourning in Tennessee, was arrested upon the charge of corresponding with her husband, a Brigadier-General in the Southern army. She has been sent to Indiana.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER.—A man by the name of Pullum, a violent rebel and a notorious thief, was arrested on board the Little Grey Eagle, which steamer arrived at our city wharf yesterday forenoon with a trip of freight and passengers from below. Throughout the entire trip, the passengers were constantly annoyed by the foul-mouthed rebel slang put forth by Pullum. He declared that the South was engaged in a holy and righteous cause, and terrible vengeance would ultimately be visited upon every supporter of the Federal Administration, especially in Kentucky. If the South has no better champions for her cause than this man Pullum we think it is about time for her to acknowledge herself "licked," and yield up the ghost. Just before the landing of the boat at the wharf many articles of wearing apparel, &c., were discovered missing from the cabin. Suspicion was naturally directed toward Pullum, and, on searching him and his baggage, the missing articles were strangely brought to light. The following is the inventory: One fine dress coat, the property of the clerk; a sack coat and pocket-book, claimed by the steward; a hat belonging to the mate; a coat, with a small amount of money in the side pocket, owned by a poor cripple; and a quantity of silverware stolen from the cabin tab'e and the bar. Pullum was quite indignant at the search, and more so when placed under arrest and conducted to the jail. He is an unmitigated scoundrel, an adroit thief, and no doubt a blood-thirsty, house-plundering, horse-stealing guerilla. We fear that he has fallen into bad hands, and will not have an opportunity soon again to practise his profession and openly exhibit his scoundrelism. It is really astonishing how corrupt men will become, and with what brazen assurance they will ape the manners of gentlemen, and boldly practise their thieving operations in the broad light of day, before the very eyes of their victims! Swift and terrible indeed will have to be the redress in order to abate and correct the evil.

☞The King of Wurtemburg, William I, whose death has just been announced, was born in 1781, at Luben, in Silesia, and was the oldest of all the reigning monarchs of the world. His name in full was William Frederic Charles, and he was the son of Frederic I, of Wurtemberg. At nine years of age he entered the Austrian army, and he took part in the campaign of 1796 and the subsequent ones In 1803 he fled from Wurtemberg to avoid the tyranny of his father. In 1808 he was forced by Napoleon to marry Princess Caroline Augusta of Bavaria, which marriage was, in 1814, dissolved by mutual consent. He served against the French in 1812, having command of the seventh corps of the grand army of the allies. He greatly distinguished himself at La Rothiere and Montmirail. On Oct. 30, 1816, on the death of his father, he became King of Wurtemberg, and in 1819 he granted to his subjects a constitution, which is still in force. He introduced numerous administrative reforms, and he exerted his influence, too, in maintaining the independent position of the minor German Powers against the pretensions of Austria and Prussia. He opposed the Germanic constitution of 1848, and refused, in 1850, to recognize the King of Prussia as Emperor of Germany. But the revolutions which then shook Europe made him arbitrary. In 1855 he introduced flogging into the army, and subsequently extended this punishment to political offences and to the too great license of the press. He advocated the cause of Russia during the Crimean war. After his divorce from the Princess of Bavaria, he married, in 1816, the Princess Catherina Paulowna, daughter of the Emperor Paul, of Russia, and on her death, in 1820, he married the Princess Paulina, daughter of his uncle, Lewis, of Wurtemberg. He is succeeded by his son, Charles Frederick Alexander, who is married to the Grand Duchess Olga Nicolaewna, daughter of the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia. The kingdom contains 7,568 square miles of territory, about the size of Massachusetts, a population of 1,720,000, has a public debt of some thirty-five million dollars, and the beautiful Lake Constance on its southern border.

MEXICAN NEWS.—The New Orleans Bee of July 1st translates from the Estafette, published in the City of Mexico, the following:

The act of acceptance and investiture of the Archduke, as well as the first decree of the new sovereign, were promulgated at Mexico with great solemnity on the 20th ult. This was accompanied by public demonstrations, ringing of bells, salvos of artillery, etc., and a *Te Deum* was chanted at the Cathedral. On the 20th, the Regency was dissolved, and Gen. Almonte invested with the lieutenancy of the Empire. The Sovereign has raised his Lieutenant to the dignity of the Grand Cross of the Order of Guadaloupe. There will be no change in the general policy until the arrival of the Emperor. On the 21st, Almonte and Salas, members of the retiring regency, issued proclamations.

*From the Interior.*—At the last date Doblado was in flight by the route which he pursued with such inconsiderate folly when leading his expedition against Metahuala. At the Valle de Parlaima, he put himself at the head of five hundred men whom he left in that locality to guard a sum of $30,000; thence he pushed on to Salado, where he found Negrete, who brought a reinforcement of eight hundred men and twelve pieces of artillery.

Gen. Douay addressed the following communication to the Prefecture of Guadalajara, in regard to the battle of Nochistlan:

Expeditionary Corps of Mexico, 2d Territorial Division, &c., Guadalajara, 16th May, 1864.—I have received this moment the following news from the expedition sent against Nochistlan:

The 13th May, at 3 P. M., the cavalry appeared before the place; at 5 P. M. the infantry made an assault at two points, and took the position, which was perfectly fortified, after an animated resistance by the enemy. We killed over two hundred, took four cannon, and a quantity of arms and ammunition. The rest of the enemy's force surrendered. Our loss was four killed and twenty wounded. During the assault two parties of cavalry charged a squadron of the enemy outside the place, killing fifteen, and taking many horses.

*Submission of Uraga.*—According to the Pajaro Verde the conjectures of the panic caused by the arrival of M. Gomez Farias were unfounded. But there can be no doubt of the submission of the General (Uraga) commanding the Juarist army corps of Jalisco.

☞The Circus will give their first performance *to-morrow afternoon*. We copy the following from the Evansville Times:

DAN CASTELLO'S GREAT SHOW.—This extensive combination gave their first performance last night. Their canvas was filled to repletion. Their performance gave the highest satisfaction; not a dissenting voice was heard. The horsemanship of R. Johnson was a bold and elegant piece of equestrianism. The brothers Conklin are unequalled in their gymnastic feats. John Conklin in his great cannon-ball act is terribly grand. The "artistic groupings" of the North brothers is superior to anything of the kind that has ever been presented to our eyes. One very noticeable feature of this exhibition is the excellence of Dan Castello's clowning. He is witty without being *offensive*, humorous without being *stale*. He kept the audience in a perfect roar while in the circle. We cheerfully recommend this circus to the patronage of our readers.

From the Evansville Journal:

DAN. CASTELLO'S SHOW.—There has been no entertainment in this city that has received so brilliant a reception as did Dan. Castello's Show last night. The rain of yesterday morning prevented an afternoon performance, and the consequence was a regular jam last night, and, notwithstanding the sweltering condition of the weather, there was a sense of regret when the performance closed that there was not more it.

To say the performances were excellent would be but feeble praise. All were delighted and loud in their praise of the various admirable performances.

Dan. Castello is inimitable as well as original, and Mrs. Dan. is his "better half," and really charming.

There is, moreover, an array of distinguished names that are historical: Levi J. North, the veteran showman, and New York's young Napoleon, chips from the old block, together with Johnson, Smith, Marks, Burgen, and the Conklins, &c., all illustrious in their different roles. The stock is excellent, and the Russian horse Czar is a wonder.

THE SOLDIER'S ORPHAN.—Attached to the dress of a little baby, left before a New York door-step, was a note from its mother, stating that the father of the little one was a Union soldier, killed in the late battles of the Wilderness, and she being unable to provide for its support, was therefore obliged for the present to leave it to the charity of strangers, She, however, pledged herself to call for the little wait within a year, when its parentage would be made known.

## NOTICES OF THE DAY.

☞Old papers for sale at the counting-room of the Journal office.

☞Don't fail to see DAN CASTELLO'S GREAT SHOW to-morrow, upon the corner of Second and Gray streets.

☞Furniture buyers will recollect the sale of furniture, carpets, and housekeeping articles this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, at the residence of Mr. C. M. Wheat, on Market street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. The sale will be positive, as Mr. Wheat is declining housekeeping.

☞The Young American Sampson, John Conklin, with Dan Castello's Great Show, TO-MORROW, corner of Second and Gray streets.

ATTEND TO IT IN TIME. — That is, never allow *Diarrhœa, Dysentery*, or any *Affection of the Bowels* to have its own way, or the most serious consequences may result. By neglecting complaints of the character mentioned, at this season of the year, the system is often so rapidly reduced as to reach a stage beyond the help of medicines before the patient can realize the necessity of looking about him for a remedy. Bear in mind, therefore, that Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM will be found in all Stomach and Bowel Complaints, a prompt, safe, and certain curative, and the reputation it has maintained throughout the country for over a quarter of a century is such an endorsement of its character as should lead the afflicted to give it a trial at once. Sold in Louisville by R. A. Robinson & Co., Edw. Wilder, and by druggists generally.
jll, 13, 16

☞*Richmond is not yet taken*, but DAN CASTELLO will take the city of Louisville by storm to-morrow, at the corner of Second and Gray streets.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY GOODS.—Otis & Co.'s wholesale millinery house at 516 Main street, up-stairs, is well supplied with a full line of staple and fancy millinery goods. They have a full line of plain, black, and fancy-edged velvet ribbons, bonnet ribbons, quilled ribbons, laces, head-nets, and trimmed hats, which they sell with as much pleasure as when goods were not advancing so rapidly. jy10tf

☞Dan Castello, the true son of Momus, will open his budget of wit and humor TO-MORROW, at the corner of Second and Gray streets.

NOW READY—The fourth volume of Metcalfe's Reports Decisions Court of Appeals. Price $5; price by mail $6 35. For sale by jy9 d17* S. C. BULL, Frankfort, Ky.

☞Levi North, the *unapproachable* and *unapproached* Equestrian Director, will again have the honor to greet his old friends, on the corner of Second and Gray streets, to-morrow.

☞Use DAVIDSON'S EXCELSIOR BAKING POWDER. It is the best and the cheapest.

☞The Russian horse Czar will be introduced to-morrow, at the corner of Second and Gray streets.

☞JEANNETTE BOWSER will open school July 11th, in the Ninth Ward school building, corner of Ninth and Magazine streets. See advertisement. jy8 d3*

☞Dan Castello *is not a 'Russian*, but "*a native here and to the manor born!*" To-morrow—corner of Second and Gray streets.

☞By reference to card in another column, it will be seen that Wm. H. Dungan, Real Estate Agent, No. 419 Jefferson street, has associated Mr. Jennings with him in his business, and will hereafter sell real estate at *auction*, as well as at private sale. jy8 d6

☞Witness the young "*Apollo of the Arena*, Master Levi North, at *Dan Castello's Great Show*," to-morrow, corner of Second and Gray streets.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS! PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS!!—The largest and best-selected stock of these *indispensable articles*, can be found at the Louisville Gift Book Store, 97 Fourth street; also, books in every department of literature—the latest books issued for sale as soon as published. Bibles, prayer-books, &c., in large quantities, all of which we sell at the lowest publishers' prices, and a prize with each book, ranging in value from fifty cents to one hundred dollars. Don't buy a book, Bible, or album, until you have seen ours. Remember you can buy them just as cheap, and draw a prize with each one at the time of sale. Call or send for a catalogue. They are sent to any address, upon the receipt of a three-cent stamp. F. H. SMITH,
jy8 d6 Proprietor.

### Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until Tuesday, July 12th, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., to execute the following work:

To dig and wall a well on Centre street, between Chestnut street and Broadway.

To dig and wall a cistern at the intersection of Campbell and Market streets.

To dig and wall a cistern at the intersection of Fourteenth and Jefferson streets.

To build a sewer in Fourth street, from Walnut to Water street.

All of the above work to be under the supervision and control of the City Engineer, and subject to specifications to be furnished by him. Usual security required.

WM. KAYE, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, July 5th, 1864. j6 dtd.

☞Wall paper and window shades—a large stock always on hand—new goods constantly receiving, at Wm. F. Wood's, Third street above Main. m18 dtf

EMINENT OPINIONS IN REGARD TO THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE.—We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times*.
They have no rival.—*Scientific American*.
Work better than the hand.—*Herald*.
An almost perfect instrument.
*Evening Post*.
Will give entire satisfaction.—*Observer*.
The best ever invented.
*Christian Enquirer*.
Preferable to any others.—*Examiner*.
Surpasses all others.—*Ladies' Repository*.
Beyond all question *the* machine.
*Life Illustrated*.
We entirely prefer them.—*Mother's Journal*.
Are pre-eminently superior.
*Ladies' Visitor*.
There is but one Sewing Machine, and that is Wheeler & Wilson's.
*Judge Meigs of the American Institute*.
We most unhesitatingly recommend the Wheeler & Wilson as the best family machine now in use.—*United Presbyterian*.
These are by among the thousands. Call at the salerooms of Wm. Sumner & Co., No. 1 Masonic Temple. ap22 eod

☞Save the drunkard if you can, for the sake of his family and the good of society. Try him with Urban's Inebriate's Hope, prepared by Raymond & Co., 74 Fourth street, near Main. Many old sots are under lasting obligations to it. Try it. jl8 eod


GEO. R. PATTON,
GRAIN DEALER
AND
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 120 Fourth st., bet. Main and the River,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE CA. and is receiving daily large supplies of Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Shorts, Shipstuff, Apples, Onions, Potatoes, Dried Fruit, White Beans, Baled Straw, Sweet and Crab Cider. my18 d3m

FINE CLOTHING!
FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
Elegant stock now open at
J. M. ARMSTRONG'S,
Fourth and Main, opposite the National Hotel.
ap2 d3m


### MARRIED,

On Monday, July 4, 1864, at the residence of Rev. James Rush, in Middletown, Ky., by Rev. James Rush, Captain W. A. SMITH to Miss SALLIE TAYLOR, daughter of Abraham Taylor, all of that county.

### DIED,

On the 10th instant, GEN. A. JONES, son of Dr. R. C. and Annie E. Jones, aged 3 years and 4 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from to-morrow (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, G. Scott Jones, southwest corner of Second and Green streets.


PHOTOGRAPHIC MEDALLIONS
*For the Presidential Campaign,*
With accurate photographs of President and Vice-President of each party, inclosed in neat and elegant metallic cases. Each case contains the likeness of both President and Vice-President. The style is entirely new and different from anything heretofore made. Specimens sent to any address by mail at 25 cents each, $1 50 per dozen. Liberal discount to the Trade. Manufactured and for wholesale and retail by JOHN GAULT,
No. 1 Park Place,
jy7 eod1m New York.

Heiskill's Ointment,
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SCALDHEAD, ITCH, RINGWORMS, ULCERS, FURS, SCALDS, BARBER'S ITCH, PIMPLES BLOTCHES on the Face, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, and Eruptions of the Skin. Sold by RAYMOND & CO., at their Medicine and Variety Store, No. 74 Fourth street. jy6 eod5

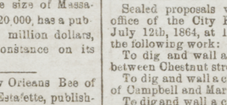
EXCHANGE ON MONTREAL AND LONDON.
EXCHANGE FOR SALE ON THE BANK OF Montreal, in New York, Boston, Canada, and Union Bank of London by the Franklin Bank of Kentucky. jy7 eod5w

R. E. MILES'S
SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK
Manufactory,
No. 211 Main st., Between Second and Third,
SIGN "GOLDEN HORSE HEAD,"
my25 d3mis

SCOTT, KEEN, & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Men's, Youths', and Boys'
FINE CLOTHING
AND
Furnishing Goods,
CORNER SIXTH AND MAIN STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
oct dly

A Physiological View of Marriage—Containing nearly 200 pages and 120 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-Abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane Albany, N. Y. Cases treated by mail as before.
june16 d&w3m

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelope, free of charge. Address DR. J. KELLUM HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 3 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
jy2 d3m

C. P. BARNES'S EXTRA GOLD PENS.



| SIZES & PRICES. | Pens only. | Pens, Pencil-case, Extension Holder, Pocket-holder, Gold Pencil, Silver Pencil, Gold Pencil, Pocket-holder, Gold Pencil, Pocket-holder, Gold Pencil, Pocket-holder

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

## A CHAPTER ABOUT TREES.

No passive, unregarded tree,
A senseless thing of wood,—
But conscious, moving b eathing trunks,
That throb with living blood!

Who can wonder, ask the Springfield (Massachusetts) Republican, that in olden times men should have endowed them with living souls, worshipping prostrate in the solemn shadows of these, the grandest works of a God whom they could not know? Ah how well they remember the child over whose forgotten grave we walk unconsciously! Talk of the Pyramids! Why, there are trees yet living and growing, that can look back into a past of which the swarthy builders of those proud monuments had no conception. Yet, full of vitality as a tree seems, but a small part of it is really living and growing, and, curiously enough, the living parts are sometimes four or five hundred feet apart; for only the little rootlets, the leaves, and buds of one season, a cone of the newest wood and bark are alive. These were produced this year, and will cease to live at its close. For this reason trees can live on year after year, if the new growth is on the outside. Those which increase on the inside must die after a time. All our northern trees are of the first class, that is, the living part is the outside ring of wood and bark, formed last year by the busy roots and leaves that died when their work was done. You might, if you could get at it without injuring the living part, remove the whole inside, yet the tree would live and do its work.

At Magdalin College, Oxford, in 1788, there stood an oak more than nine hundred years old, which fell to the ground with a rushing sound that alarmed the whole college. Then, and not till then, was it known how precariously it had stood; its grand root was dead, and it held to the ground only by two or three roots, none of which were more than two inches in diameter. Palm trees and nearly all tropical trees grow inside, and must die when the fibres have become too much hardened and crowded. Just as the insect deposits food for the young grub, and with as much prescience doubtless, does the tree lay up nourishment for the buds of next year. The embryo leaves and blossoms are carefully wrapped up from the cold, and are ready to burst out with almost miraculous haste in spring. Their nutriment is ready for them, and they are out and at work forming new buds for next year before the old tree is half awake. Sometimes their work is all done in a few days. If all the buds formed in one year should live and grow there would be as many branches the next year as there were leaves the season before.

Wi ely are these leaves adapted to their place and work. In the frozen regions of the north they are little needles, gathered like those of the pine into brushes to collect all the heat and moisture possible, and so polished as to reflect heat and light. Degree by degree we find them growing broader, until at the equator a single leaf will cover a whole family; they are also without polish, that they may not reflect heat, and instead of pointing up, as at the north, they are placed flat like a roof. They do not evaporate moisture like our tender growing leaves, for if so they would be shrivelled in a day. To prevent this they are covered with a waxy coating so impermeable to moisture that a single leaf of the waxy palm of South America has been known to last for twenty years as a coating to a house.

Trees have served as emblems for all nations. The palmetto, which has been described as struggling up like an insane cabbage head, is a fit type of ambitious South Carolina, while the sturdy pine, singing with stout heart through the wildest storm, shelters the sons o New England; no fiery courage is theirs, burning itself out in one fierce struggle, but a steady flame that like a beacon light burns the brightest when the clouds are darkest over their beloved land. A weeping woman beneath a palm was the Roman emblem of a conquered country; the *Judea capten* beneath is scarcely needed to tell the sad story. Palm branches have ever been emblems of victory they were consecrated when our Saviour King rode over them to victory over sin and death and hell, pausing, as never earthly conqueror did, to weep over the fair city, the peculiar people that rejected their anointed King.

The mourning willow, the sad cypress, and the deadly yew, have been from time immemorial sacred to the dead. Once cut, the cypress will never grow nor flourish again, and with no bright outlook beyond the grave, the heathen chose it as an emblem of their dead, utterly withered and gone. Ah! it was a glorious faith that made the ancient Christian throw aside this cypress, and the dreary garments of black, in which their heathen neighbors imaged their despair, for garlands of fresh flowers, beautifully illustrating their glorious hope of a resurrection. With no wails of despair, no rending of garments, but smiling through tears, they cradled their beloved ones, sure of a glorious awakening to the ineffable joys that Christ had prepared for them. We return to customs that our faith condemns. So, too, the yew, called doubly fatal, because its leaves were poisonous, and instruments of death were fashioned from its branches, was consecrated to the dead by the ancient inhabitants of Wales. The early church retain the custom with that of strewing its branches over the graves two or three times every year, because they always adopted the most imposing heathen ceremonies among their own religious rites. The voluptuous Venus, when sprinkled with holy water, became the Madonna, the mother, of the meek and lowly Christ.

We cannot enumerate the trees that are of use to man. To what pitiable expedients do the Esquimaux resort to supply their places. The pleasant fruits that are yearly gathered, the healing leaves, the houses that shelter us, the ships that serve us on the ocean or defend us at home, all things good and useful, depend upon the trees against which the pale face has always shown such a combative spirit. Can we wonder that Winthrop's soul groaned within him when he found the Bostonian with irreverent ax, hewing down the old monarchs that had listened to the music of the Pacific long before Balboa first saw it? But for man the whole earth would be covered with forests. Columbus found America an unbroken one, and your soil is warmed by the rare enthusiasm with which his poetic spirit was kindled in looking over the goodly land. The destruction of forests has caused great and unfavorable changes in the climate of Europe. The goats complete the sad work of ruin by destroying every treeling that dares show its head above the soil. Were it not for the inaccessible mountains of that region, whose forests cannot be reached, and still serve to perpetuate moisture, it would long ere this have become a desert like Sahara, for her barrenness was produced ages ago by the same cause. Such dense forests cover a part of Northern Russia that a squirrel might travel thousands of miles without touching the ground by merely springing from tree to tree. These are fast disappearing before the steam-engine, a hissing monster that borrows its power to subdue from the poor trees upon which it feeds. The ancient Aztecs understood this law of nature well. They preserved their forests by stringent laws, and the whole country was in their day a garden of delights, but the Spaniards, like the Puritans, made indiscriminate war upon the forests, and the plateaus of Mexico are now burnt up with heat, and barren of verdure, and the present occupants of the land cut down all the scattering trees to prevent that lazy Indian servants from standing in the shade to rest.

Yggdrasil, a giant ash whose branches tower above the highest heaven, and whose triple roots penetrate to the foaming caldron springs of the lower world, is celebrated in the Edda songs of the Persians. As sacred to the Jew in the time of Christ was the ancient Terebinth, under whose branches Abraham pitched his tent. The cedars of Lobanon, old in story and in song, surpass in interest the temples that the pious Helen raised over all sacred sites in India, and how much deeper are the emotions stirred by the sight of the ancient olive trees, under whose sombre shadows our Saviour took his way the night before his crucifixion, than by the altars blazing with gold and silver which a mistaken zeal has erected with such pious care.

What a story the famous Boabab on the banks of the Senegal might tell us, for it is believed to be older than man. Trees of this species are more invulnerable than the Lethean hydra. Dr. Livingstone says he would back one against a dozen floods, provided you did not boil it in hot water. At three feet from the ground this vegetable monster was 85 feet in circumference. The natives use the bark for rope-making; hence the tree is often stripped of its bark annually, but far from being killed by this process, it goes to work vigorously and forms a new bark by granulation. You might build a fire outside it without hurting it, and no amount of inward torture affects it, for they are often found hollow and so large that thirty men can lodge within. If you cut it down you will find roots fifty feet long ready to shoot up anew. When cut down they continue to grow, as the Portuguese have learned to their cost, for they occupy more room when down than up. The wood is soft and spongy. Trees do not die of old age, but have the power of growing on and on until destroyed by accident. There is at Chapultepec a cypress tree that Humboldt pronounced older than the veteran Boabab of 6000 years, and yet it will live for ages more, unless, as divines tell us Methusalch did, it should come to an untimely end. A cypress at St. Maria del Tuli is 116 feet in circumference. There are yews in England that were there before the introduction of Christianity. A yew in Hedsor church yard in Buck county measures 27 feet in diameter, and is growing vigorously, although 4320 years old. The Cubeer Burr, a noted Banian, is 3000 years old, and has 3000 trunks, 350 of which are very large.

But time would fail us if we but named these "Titans of primeval growth." Even the grass upon which we tread becomes a lofty tree in the tropics, and humble ferns there form majestic forests, nearly equalling the palm in size and grandeur. And far down in the bowels of earth fossil plants are found, whose gigantic and uncouth forms are as strange as the monsters that moved with cumbrous tread beneath their shadows. Buried forests are sometimes unearthed with strange awe, that in some convulsion of nature were thus entombed. The city and harbor of Hamburg rest upon one of these sunken forests, and our own New Orleans has the most magnificent foundations upon which city ever rose. There are three tiers of trees, standing upright one tier upon another, and Sir Charles Lyell tells us that it has required 1800 years to fill up this cram.

Like Titans of primeval growth,
By tempests overcome,
Their brown, enormous limbs they twine,
Rede-ed with tear of gum.

UNCLE SAMUEL AND HIS CHILDREN—AN ALLEGORY.—Uncle Samuel was a large landowner, with an ample and comfortably-furnished house, capacious, well-filled barns, gardens, cornfields, and pastures, all teeming with appropriate riches. He had a large family of grown-up sons and daughters, most of whom lived at home, and fed at his table and ate his fruit and rode his horses without any particular charge. It is true Uncle Samuel gave them very little spending money, for, like most other farmers, he had little to give, but he made them welcome to all the comforts and conveniences of his beautiful home, and, when they wanted money, they worked for a neighbor and got it, buying in that way broadcloth and satin and wines and cigars and whatever luxury could not be produced on the place. And the pride of all these children was fed by the thought that they were my uncle's heirs, and that all his flourishing and extended possessions would one day belong to them and their descendants.

In this way things went on swimmingly for a time, until at length Uncle Samuel fell into difficulties of various kinds. He had some bitter enemies, who took advantage of his easy temper to encroach upon his rights, until at last he was forced to defend himself or be ruined. They stole his horses and burned his barns and cut the dykes to flood his meadows; they killed his cattle and sheep, and plundered his grist on its way from the mill. Then Uncle Samuel was obliged to set to work to put a stop to such proceedings, and to call upon his sons to help him; but, like a generous old gentleman as he was, he did not ask them to do it for nothing; he paid them all regular wages, and some of them managed to run up the amount to pretty high figures. But, as I said before, he had not much money to spare at any time, and now he had less than ever, because he had not so many products to turn off. So the only way he could pay off his boys was to give them his notes, good negotiable notes; and, as everybody in that neighborhood knew Uncle Samuel, and was aware that he owned a great deal of property, real and personal, these notes would pass in payment for commodities as well as a bank-bill. Only, if the boys or girls wanted to buy anything that came from a distance, they had to raise the money on their father's notes, and then the brokers shaved them pretty closely.

But no matter for that. The old gentleman gave good wages (in paper promises); and some of the shrewder boys managed to outwit him so that he paid them a good deal more than he meant to; and so it came about that most of the family were better off than they had ever been in their lives. That is to say, they could wear finer clothes, and ride in nicer carriages, and live on costlier food and drink than they had ever done before. And they paid for all these things in the old man's notes, and all this while the old man was having a desperate struggle to live.

But, though open-handed to a fault, Uncle Samuel was plucky and persevering, and at last his enemies were all dead or bankrupt or in the state prison, and he had nothing to do but to repair damages and pay off his debts. You see the notes were given on time, and many of them were due, and they came in fast. Then the old gentleman called to his children and said to them: "Here, boys, are these debts; if I pay them now, I shall have to sell the old homestead and every load of grain and hoof of stock and acre of land, and then work as a day laborer for the rest of my days. I wouldn't mind doing that, but I have been keeping this fine estate for you, and there is enough of it to give you all a home, and room to spare; but the fact is, if you expect to share it between you, you must take hold and help pay up the debts, or else I tell you plainly there won't be anything left."

Then the sons found to their dismay, that, while they thought they were making money hand over hand, they were just running their paternal estate in debt, and had got to pay the debt or lose the property. So, after a great deal of grumbling and swearing, they fairly set about it, and worked hard and lived plainly, and redeemed their unendorsed birthright. But they all wished they had taken the hint a little earlier in the day.

*Springfield Republican.*

Among the bridal presents to Lady Frederick Cavendish was her Majesty's—a locket, having a large amethyst in the centre, with a cross of diamonds upon it, surrounded by pearls, with the Queen's hair inside; together with a valuable Indian shawl. The Princess Helena's gift was a gold broach and coral, with her Royal Highness's hair inside. The bridal gifts also comprised a diamond tiara from the Duke of Devonshire; a superb gold bracelet from the Earl Spencer, set with rubies; the Marquis of Hartington presented a bracelet of pearls and diamonds; the Earl of Dudley, a beautiful gold-mounted dressing-case; and there were valuable gifts from the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone, Sir Stephen Glynne, the Rev. Henry Glynne, the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, &c.

OFFICIAL.

### BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 7, 1864.

Present, Wm. P. Barret, President, and all the members except Messrs. Brewer, Buckner Craig, Herbert, Smith and Bennett.

The reading of the Journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

Jno. W. Barr, member elect of the Council from the Eighth Ward, appeared, took his seat and was appointed on all committees in place of Mr. Kendrick.

The following message was read from his Honor the Mayor, viz:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., July 7, 1864.

TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to report, that the Nashville Railroad Co. has allowed to the city, interest and stock, dividends on the half million of the city's subscription, amounting to 2823 shares, which is $282,300, for which certificates have been delivered to the city, and has also declared a dividend on the stock, of 6 per cent. cash.

I would recommend, that the cash and the dividends of stock, be used in bowldering and sewering the city instead of issuing bonds at the present time, and that your Honorable body pass an appropriate resolution to that effect.

In connection with this matter, I would again call your attention to the miserable condition of Second, Third and Fourth sts., between Main and the river, with the hope, that something will be done, and that speedily, to place them in a proper condition for public use.

Respectfully,
WM. KAYE, Mayor.

Which was referred to a special committee of Messrs. Herbert, Miller and Barr.

The Mayor transmitted the Bonds of R. O. Priest as Chief of Police, and J. B. Ehrich as Clerk of Police, which were referred to committee on bonds, when on motion of Mr. Miller from said committee, the bonds were approved.

The Secretary of the School Board notified the Council of the resignation of J. H. Rhorer, school trustee from the Tenth Ward, when on motion, a resolution raising a joint session this evening at 8 o'clock, to fill said vacancy, was adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a joint session this evening at 9 o'cl'ck, to elect a Sexton for the Portland cemetery, was adopted.

The report of the Wharf Master to July 2, 1864, was read and referred to committee on wharf.

John Austin, Sexton of the Western Cemetery, reported 39 interments for June, which report was filed.

The report of Chas. Wall, Flour Inspector for the month of June, was read and filed.

The semi-annual report of the Gas Company to July 1, 1864, was referred to committee on gas and water.

The following petitions for taverns and coffeehouses were severally referred to Committees on Taverns and Groceries—viz:

Chas. Schriven, coffeehouse, on Third, between Main and Water streets.

A. Huber, coffeehouse, on Third, between Main and Market sts.

B. Stingle, tavern, on Market, between Tenth and Eleventh sts.

Leopold Meier, coffeehouse, on Preston, between Jefferson and Green sts.

Phil. Husser, coffeehouse, on Main, between Buchanan & Wenzel sts.

John Tammage, coffeehouse, on Eighth, between Main and Market sts.

Anton Lederle, tavern, on Second, between Main and Water sts.

Mr. Guy presented a remonstrance against the petition of Tilford Gregory, tavern, corner of Floyd and Jefferson streets.

Mr Downing, from the Committee on Fire Department, presented the report of the Chief, on alarms &c., for June, 1864, which was filed.

Mr. Dozier, from Committee on Public Work, reported a resolution directing the Mayor to have paved the floor of Market No. 2, which was adopted.

Mr. Tucker, from Committee on Grievances, was discharged from the consideration of the petition of the Tax Collectors, in regard to their compensation.

Mr. Tomppert moved the confirmation of the contract, executed by P. & M. Pfeiffer, to build a sewer in York street, from Sixth to Seventh streets; the contract not being in the Council, when President Barret decided the motion out of order, from which decision an appeal was taken and the chair was sustained by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Armstrong, Campion, Downing, Dozier, Guy, Barr, Knight, Miller, Orrill, Robinson, Rehm, Spaulding, Stoll, Tomppert and Tucker—15.

Nays—None.

Mr. Barret presented a resolution, authorizing the Mayor and Ass't. City Attorney, to take the necessary steps to prevent encroachments on toe property of the city, which was adopted.

Mr. Miller, from Special Committee, to which was referred the Workhouse report for May, 1864, reported against allowing the claims of Ameling and Stoll, which report was rejected and the resolution allowing the said report, was adopted.

The resolution of this Board, raising a committee to examine into the affairs of the L. M. Hospital, with an amendment from the Board of Aldermen, authorizing the Trustees to make sale said investigation, which amendment was rejected.

Mr. Armstrong presented a resolution requesting the Mayor to enforce sundry sidewalk ordinances, which was adopted.

A resolution to adjourn until Thursday evening, July 14th, at 8 o'clock, was adopted, when the Board adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

## MILITARY

Lieut. Col. Louis Humphreys, Medical Inspector, U. S. A. Office on Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth.

### HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

Geo G. Shumard, Surgeon U. S. Vols., Medical Director District of Kentucky; office on Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth.

GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Branch A, corner Main and Broadway.
Branch B, corner Fifteenth and Main.
Branch C, corner Walnut and Chestnut.

Branch D, corner of Brook and Broadway (Officers'). Alexander T. Watson, U. S. Vols., in charge. Assistants—G. E. Witham, Thos. W. Colescott, John E. Alexander, Abram Y. Bowen, R. F. Grand, Jr., Thos. Dobson, Wm. H. Way, James A. Dougherty, John A. Brady.

ERUPTIVE HOSPITAL.

Branch No. 1, on Bardstown road, beyond old toll-gate (small Pox).

Branch No. 2, Griffin House, 3½ miles out on Newburg road.

Branch No. 3, Johnson House, between Bardstown and Newburg roads (Erysipelas).

Branch No. 4, Gaul House, on Newburg road (Measles).

City Hospital, on hill east of Park Barracks, Third street. Bloncove E. Fryer, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A. in charge. Assistants—Wm. H. Jasme, W. T. Kirk, John A. Octerony, Turner Anderson, Lewis S. J. Gessner, Chas. A. Fisher, F. A. Tuttle.

Tolten General Hospital, head of Broadway, near Cave Hill. Francis Green, Surgeon U. S. Vols., in charge. Assistants—Albert H. Hoy, P. S. Shields.

JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA.

Jefferson General Hospital, 1 mile above Jeffersonville, Ind. M. Goldsmith, Surg. U. S. Vols., in charge. Assistants—H P. Mathewson, Assistant Surgeon, U.S. A.; Wm. F. Skelton, Thos. C. Mercer, John G. Harvey, W. W. Goodwin, Moses N. Elrod, C. K. Swaddee, F. A. Seymour, Moses D. Wilson, Henry Beckwell, Jas. Gilling, W. Bligh, H. H. Bowman, Wm. Hamilton, R. H. Sands.

New Albany Hospital, one mile below Jeffersonville, Ind. Wm. T. Okie, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., in charge. Assistant—Rudolph Wirth.

Hospital No. 15. Jacob Bradley, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge.

NEW ALBANY, INDIANA.

Branch No. 1, corner of Eighth and Main streets.
Branch No. 6, corner of Seventh and Main streets.
Thos. W. Fry, Surgeon U. S. Vols., in charge. Assistants—S. J. Alexander, John Mason, Wm. J. Clapp, E. S. Crosier, Samuel Reid, John M. Reily, W. S. Sinex, Th. Green, H. C. Hill, H. Wilson.

Hospital D'Afrique. B. Benet, Surgeon U. S. V., in charge.

Ohio Floating Hospital. John L. Teed, Surgeon U. S. Vols., in charge. Assistants—W. H. Eldridge, Wm. Cooper.

## REAL ESTATE.

### Steam Engine For Sale.

ONE STEAM ENGINE, 8-INCH STROKE AND 16 inch cylinder, with 20 feet of 4 feet fly wheel; also four Keels, with No. 10 bolting cloth; for sale, all in good order. Also one Bailey Screw, and one Sons Lull's Smut Machine—capacity 50 bushels per hour. The above can be seen running any day at Beargrass Mills.

A. WILLISCH & CO.
jul 2dm

### For Sale.

A ENGINE OF 12-INCH DIAMETER OF CYLA inder and of 24-inch stroke, mounted on a solid bed-plate, with fly-wheel, hanger, double slide valve, Judson governor valve, with main shaft and fly-wheel 10 feet diameter and one 5-foot pulley 18 inches face. Also one Bailey Screw, and one Sons Lull's Smut Machine—capacity 50 bushels per hour. The above can be seen running any day at Beargrass Mills.

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A. WILLISCH & CO.
jul 2dm

### For Sale,

A SMALL SIZED SECOND-HAND ENGINE AND Boiler, in good order and cheap. Also one Bailey Screw, 20 inches diameter. Apply at Louisville Paper Mill.

jul 1 d1m V. DUPONT & CO.

### MILK SICKNESS CURED.

**Its Cause and a Specific Antidote Discovered—Warranted Effectual in Every Case.**

DR. SELMAN'S TREATISE ON MILK SICKness, or Trembles, is now ready, containing medical discoveries of the age. Milk Sickness has been a terror to the inhabitants of the Northwest for the last century. Every family should send for it and save themselves with this valua le work at once. Price $2, sent by mail upon receipt of the price. Address

jl2 d1m* DR. A. G. SELMAN, Indianapolis, Ind.

### THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

NIAGARA FALLS,

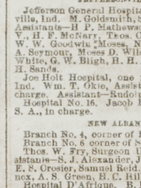
IS THE LARGEST WEST OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Recently built—with spacious rooms, each lighted with gas—dancing and billiard rooms—cold and hot baths—large saloon in front—extensive piazza, with beautiful and handsomely shaded grounds in the rear—and nearer the Falls than any other—fat graph office in the house.

jl3 d1m J. T FULTON, Proprietor.

### FRESH SARATOGA WATER.

JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE SPRING a large lot of Saratoga Empire Water, a healthful and refreshing drink at this season. For sale by the dozen or by the case of 4 dozen.

jl2 d1m WILSON & PETER, Agents.



ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—In Drawing No. 4, class 271, drawn July 27, the $3,000, No. 17,446 drew $30,000, No. 30,023 drew $5,000, No. 11,562 drew $10,000, No. 21,928 drew $2,000. 60 per cent premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
jl3 d3m 16 Wall st., New York.

## AN INDIAN'S REMEDY.

## CLEANSING AND TONIC BITTERS.

DR. A. SHRADER, No. 210 MARKET STREET, north side, a few doors above Brook, is the proprietor and manufacturer of the "PERFILLENATING CLEANSING AND TONIC BITTERS," and for the cure of all affections of the Kidneys and Giver, Dropsy, Secondary Syphilis, or ordinary Cutlels Eruptions, and as a general Purifier of the Blood, it is unsurpassed. This Bitters has effected many permanent cures in the most obstinate and long-standing cases that had baffled medical treatment until they were pronounced hopeless. Those afflicted would do well to try this superior remedy, and thereby exhibit the recommendations and certificates of well-known citizens who have been relieved and cured by its use.

Call and get it and try it. There is no mistake about it. It is a sovereign remedy in diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Blood. jl d3m

## FOR THE NEW KIND OF ITCH.

Sold by druggists, merchants, and peddlers to order D.R. SLANE'S ITCH OINTMENT, an easy, unfailing cure for the troublesome Itch. Sold by the common soldiers, schools, and families. Dealers, your money will be refunded promptly in exchange for this Ointment if not found as recommended. After saving thousands without a single failure, the proprietors in good faith pledge themselves to pay $500 for every failure presented them. Dealers are always surprised at the demand for this article when it becomes known that they have it. Try a dozen, and there is no risk. Price 25 per dozen, or 50 cents a box. Sold wholesale and retail by Olton & Peter, Louisville, Ky.; J. H Conner, New Albany, Ind.; Browning & Sloan, Indianapolis; John T. Pettit, Cincinnati, Ohio. Manufactured and sold by the proprietors, D. R. SLANE & CO., Box 1,030, Cincinnati, Ohio. jl7 d1m*

JOHN E. CARR. DANIEL RYAN.

## CARR & RYAN,

PRACTICAL

## Gas and Steam Fitters,

AND

## PLUMBERS.

Medical college Building, corner Fifth and Green, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WATER PIPES, HYDRANTS, HOSE, BATH-Tubs, Shower Baths, Water Closets, Wash stands, Force and Lift Pumps for Wells and Cisterns, Sheet Lead, Lead and Iron Pipe. Fine assortment of Gas Fixtures, Brass Cocks and Steam Valves.

☞ Jobbing promptly attended to. jn28 d&e

## GROCERIES.

J. W. MITCHELL, WM. P. ARMSTRONG.
Late Mitchell & Dean.

### MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG

No. 223 Main st., between Second and Third,

Provision & Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN PORK, BACON, LARD, STAGG Hams, Flour, Alcohol, Cologne Spirits, pure Copper still Bourbon Whiskey, agents for the sale of the celebrated Willow Run Bourbon Whisky. d&w

### ABNER COOPER,

Commission Merchant,

Butter, Cheese, and Western Produce.

No. 314 Main, bet. Third and Fourth sts.

CASH PAID FOR FEATHERS, LARD, WHITE Beeswax, Dried Fruits, Ginseng, and Beeswax.

Orders for any goods in the city promptly filled. apr11 dtf

D. P. SHOUSE. C. B. PAYTON. W. B. HUSSELL.

### COOPER, PAYTON, & CO.,

PRODUCE BROKERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

148 and 145 East Fourth street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

AND AT

CHICAGO, ILL.,

Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

All orders sent to our house, either in Louisville or Chicago, will receive prompt attention. Consignments solicited.

D. P. COOPER. C. B. PAYTON. W. B. HUSSELL.
M. F. WHITE.
jy30 d1y

### The Commonwealth of Kentucky.

TO THE SHERIFF OF JEFFERSON COUNTY:

WHEREAS Hugh Irvine, who was elected at the August election, in the year 1863, to represent the 1st District, composed of the 1st, 34, and 34 Wards, formerly 10th, 11th, and 1st in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, for the term of two years, has departed this life since the adjournment of the last General Assembly:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. H. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, in pursuance of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby direct that an election be held in said wards, at the several places of voting therein authorized by law, on the first Monday in August next, for the election of a qualified person to fill the vacancy of Representative occasioned by the death of the said Hugh Irvine, and that you cause polls to be opened in the said wards accordingly, and proceed with the same as directed by law, and transmit to the Secretary of State the names of the person chosen by the qualified voters of said district to fill said vacancy.

SEAL. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this, the 20th day of June, A. D. 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor,
E. L. VAN WINKLE,
Secretary of State.
By JAS R. PAGE,
Assistant Secretary.

In pursuance of the foregoing proclamation, an election for one Representative in the lower branch of the Kentucky Legislature will be held in the District above named, at the several places of voting, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hugh Irvine.

jy1 d1o W. A. RONALD, S. J. C.

## REMOVAL.

### STANCLIFF & VOGDES,

Architects,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE to Hamilton & Bro.'s Bank Buildings, corner Sixth and Main streets.

Drawings, Specifications, &c., made for Buildings of every description. jy3 d1m

### JOHN L. SHOWER & CO.,

## Merchant Tailors,

At 207 Third st.,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A STOCK OF THE A best and most stylish goods in the city, which they respectfully invite the attention of the public. They have secured the services of an experienced Cutter from one of the best houses in New York, and are determined to make it the interest of those wanting the best goods, gotten up in superior style, to deal with them.

B. H. FIELD (Late of Bullitt co.). J. R. DUPUY, Commonwealth's Attorney (Late of Shelby co.).

### FIELD & DUPUY,

Attorneys at Law,

OFFICE—No. 5 Hamilton Buildings, corner Sixth and Main streets.

Will practice Law in the State and Federal Courts held in the city of Louisville and in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Mr. Dupuy will also regularly attend the Courts of Oldham, Shelby, and Spencer counties, and Messrs. Field & Dupuy those in Bullitt county. jl3 dlm

## Silver Pearl Soap.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST SOAP IN USE. In washing clothes no boiling and but one-half the rubbing is required, thus saving time, labor, and the wear and tear on the clothes. For cleaning Paints, Marble, Floor tile, Oil-cloths, &c., it has no equal, and for all those purposes it is highly recommended for its labor-saving qualities, in fact rendering housekeeping easy.

A liberal discount made to the trade. Merchants from abroad would do well to call on KEPPLER, EBO, & CO., 308 Second street, Wholesale Agents for Kentucky and Tennessee, or D'OW & BURKHARDT, Agents, 417 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. Beware of all imitations. None genuine unless bearing our trade-mark—"Silver Pearl Shell. Pat. Apl. 19, 1864." 1y1 dlm

BY ORDER OF THE COUNTY COURT OF BULlitt county, I will, on the 18th day of July, 1864, as sheriff of said county, sell to the highest bidder at the court-house door in Shepherdsville, on a credit of twelve months, the following slaves:

GEORGE, about 19 years old; about 5 feet high, black complexion, and weighs 140 pounds.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with security, the bond to have the force and effect of replevin bond.

jy5 d2w W. PHELPS, S. B. C.

### Office Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.,

A T A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECtors held this day, a dividend of six per cent (free of Government tax), payable in U. S. legal tender notes on and after the 1st August next, was declared on the stock and to the holders of the Company out of the earnings of the road for the fiscal year ending 30th June inst.

The transfer books will be closed from 1st July to 1st August next, and no stock issued within same dates.

jy6 d18 WILLIS BARNEY, Sec'y.

### VACATION SCHOOL,

Fifth (old Third) Ward School, corner of Floyd and Chestnut streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL GIVE INSTRUCtion to all who desire it during the vacation. The course of study will be the same as that of the Public Schools. Special attention will be given those who intend to apply for admission into either of the High Schools at the September examinations. The next session commences Tuesday, July 5, and continue seven weeks. Mr. W. E. Bartholomew, the well-known Principal of the Fifth street School, will take charge of the lower grades.

Terms—$15 for pupils of the first and second grades, and $10 for the lower grades, payable invariably in advance.

jy2 &8St July10 Principal Fifth Ward School.

### WM. T. BARTLEY,

Cotton Factor

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 33 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

ma31 d6m

SWORDS,
SASHES,
PISTOLS,
CARBINES, &c.
AMMUNITION

AT WHOLESALE. H. KITTRIDGE & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—In Drawing No. 4, class 271, drawn July 27, the $3,000, No. 17,446 drew $30,000, No. 30,023 drew $5,000, No. 11,562 drew $10,000, No. 21,928 drew $2,000. 60 per cent premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
jl3 d3m 16 Wall st., New York.

### A. H. & W. O. GARDNER,

*Wholesale Grocers*

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 702, northwest corner Seventh and Main sts.,
my19 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

SUGAR—
27 hhds N. O.
74 do Unrefined;
300 bbls Yellow do;
200 " Powdered, Crushed, and Granulated;
250 " A. Coffee A. sugars, for sale by
MOORE, BREMAKER, & CO.,
m28 North side Main, bet. Seventh and Eighth.

### SUNDRIES.

75 barrels Vinegar;
30 do Cider do;
40 do No. 3 medium Mackerel;
25 half barrels No. 3 medium Mackerel;
20 barrels No. 2 do do;
20 half barrels No. 2 do do;
40 kits No. 1 Mackerel;
25 do No. 2 do;
50 do No. 3 do;
200 kegs Pine Tar;
100 boxes Dried Herring;
75 do Soda;
50 boxes do;
25 coils Hemp Rope;
50 dozen Hemp Buckets;
200 bundles Wrapping Paper;
500 pounds Wrapping Twine;
1,000 pounds Brown and Sacking Twine;
In store and for sale by
JNO. S. GHEENS & BRO.,
m30 Successors to M. Halbert & Co.

10 ½ PIPES A SHIGNETTE BRANDY;
5 do Otard Dupuy & Co.;
15 " pipes Cognac do;
20 kits N. Y. do;
In store and for sale by
m27 JNO. S. GHEENS & BRO.

1,200,000 ENVELOPES, ASSORTED sizes and qualities, in store and for sale by
jy1 A. V. DUPONT & CO.

JOHN E. CARR. DANIEL RYAN.

## CARR & RYAN,

PRACTICAL

## Gas and Steam Fitters,

AND

## PLUMBERS.

Medical college Building, corner Fifth and Green, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WATER PIPES, HYDRANTS, HOSE, BATH-Tubs, Shower Baths, Water Closets, Wash stands, Force and Lift Pumps for Wells and Cisterns, Sheet Lead, Lead and Iron Pipe. Fine assortment of Gas Fixtures, Brass Cocks and Steam Valves.

☞ Jobbing promptly attended to. jn28 d&e

## CLOTHING.

## C. C. JONES & CO.,

MANUFACT URERS AND JOBBERS OF

## FINE CLOTHING

AND

## Furnishing Goods,

## 6th STREET,

## Louisville, Ky.

We are daily in receipt of NEW GOODS, and respectfully invite Merchants to examine before buying.

nov8 dly

## CLAIRVOYANCE.

MADAME CORA JAMES, THE ONLY IN-DEPEN-DENT AND RE-LIA-BLE CLAIRVOYant and PHRENOLOGIST of this nineteenth century, can be consulted on all matters of life and health. In a Clairvoyant state she predicts your fate, inheritance, marriages, tells of absent friends, of recovering lost and stolen goods and in all matters in the past, present, and future, her predictions can be relied on.

Madame Cora James can, in a clairvoyant state, tell your disease and its cause, and prescribe for and cure the most obstinate cases without the use of calomel or any poisonous drugs. Scrofula, and all diseases of the blood, Insanity, Dropsy, Liver Complaint, Consumption in its various forms, rheumatic affections, Cancers, Melancholy, Heart Disease, and all chronic complaints. Madame James warrants to cure.

I give such balms as have no strife,
With nature and the laws of life.

And without the use of medicine can remove Neuralgia, Sick Headache, and all nervous complaints. So great is the power with which Madame James is endowed to remove the ills of mankind that she is often called the Great Healing Medium.

Office and residence 135 Second street, between Walnut and Chestnut. je8 d3m

## PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM

AND

## PENSION AGENCY,

Established by the United States Sanitary Commission.

SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES ASSISTED in the collection of Pensions, Pay, and Bounty without charge to the claimants.

Office—In second story, front room, over the Warehouse of the Commission on 27th street, between Main and Market streets.

R. S. THARIN,
Attorney for the U. S. S. C.

## F. H. GIBSON.

## Broadway Drug Store.

DRUGS AND FRESH MEDICINES, CHEMICALS and Drugs, choice toilet and fancy articles, fine Liquors and Wines for medical purposes, extra fine Cigars, chewing and smoking Tobacco, superior Briar-root for pipes, Colognes, Soaps, Perfumery, and toilet articles, &c. 135 3y

## Window Shades and Hollands.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT
C. F. WOODY'S,
jy6 d&f Wall-Paper Store, Third st., above Main.

### TANNERS' OIL.

FIFTY BARRELS TANNERS' OIL, just receiving and for sale. Best Straits & Bank $1 30 and $1 per gallon.

my26 d&w $37 Main street, bet. Second and Third.

### WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE

AND OFFICE OF

## Louisville Paper Mill

A. V. DUPONT & CO,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

429 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

### Dissolution of Partnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of GUY & MILLER, in the Flour Manufacturing business, at the "Broadway Mills," is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Sam'l A. Miller will continue the business at the old stand, and is alone authorized to settle the late business, to whom all debts must be paid. All persons having claims against the late firm must present them to him for payment.

BERNARD GUY,
SAM'L A. MIL